The New-York Times.

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WASHINGTON.

Financial Statement from the Secretary of the Treasury.

Promises of General Butler to the Virginia Delegation.

A New Judicial District Proposed for New-York.

Progress in the House of the Census Bill.

Proposed Inquiry Into the Recent Gold Panic.

A Passage Between General Butler and Fernando Wood—The Eulogies on the Late Senator Fessenden—Another Conflict of Color—Miscellaneous.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—The Secretary of the Treasury transmitted to-day to the Speaker of the House the following letter, accompanying the estimates for the fiscal year 1870-71 and the deficiencies for the current year:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Dec. 6, 1869.

SIR: In conformity to the requirements of the joint resolution of Jan. 7, 1846, I have the honor to transmit, for the information of Congress, the following estimate of appropriations required to supply deficiencies in the appropriations for the service of the current fiscal year ending June 30, 1870, amounting to $3,345,408 71, and estimates of the amount which will be required for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1871, amounting in the aggregate to $331,097,825 62, including estimates for the postal service, payable out of its revenues, and the amount estimated as needed under the various standing appropriations made by Congress at former sessions. I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

(Signed,) GEO. S. BOUTWELL, Secretary.

The deficiencies are as follows:

Treasury Department	$62,280 00
Territorial Governments	97,758 84
Public Lands, &c	20,300 00
War Department	6,000 00
Supreme Court, United States	25,686 00
Pensions	80,000 00
Coast Survey	60,000 00
Agricultural Department	8,606 42
Treasury Department, viz.:	
Custom House, Astoria, Oregon	30,000 00
Custom House, Cairo	25,000 00
Custom House, Detroit	15,000 00
Custom House, Knoxville	50,000 00
Custom House, Ogdensburg	25,000 00
Custom House, Mobile	20,000 00
Custom House, Portland	30,000 00
Custom House, Richmond	25,000 00
Custom House, Sandusky	10,000 00
Custom House, St. Paul	50,000 00
Court House, Des Moines	40,573 00
Court House, Madison, Wis	40,000 00
Court House, Portland, Me	25,000 00
Court House, Springfield, Ill	12,000 00
Post Office and Court House, New-York	1,000,000 00
Post Office and Court House, Omaha	25,000 00
Post Office and Sub-Treasury, Boston	550,000 00
Branch Mint, San Francisco	250,000 00
Marine Hospital, Chicago	50,000 00
Barge Office, New-York	350,000 00
Appraisers' stores, Philadelphia	50,000 00
Treasury building	29,650 00
Other public buildings	50,000 00
Furniture, carpets, &c., for public buildings	135,000 00
Fuel, lights, vaults, safes, &c., of public buildings	100,000 00

The following are the leading items of the War Department estimates for the next fiscal year. No estimates are submitted for clothing, equipage and medical stores, as the balances left over will, it is thought, cover the requirements for the ensuing year:

Office Secretary of War	$56,260 00
Office Adjutant-General	105,480 00
Bureau of Military Justice	6,200 00
Signal Office	2,800 00
Office Quartermaster-General	183,110 00
Office Commissary-General	51,030 00
Office Surgeon-General	29,760 00
Office Paymaster-General	87,880 00
Office Chief Engineer	30,500 00
Office Chief of Ordnance	30,040 00
War Department buildings	96,370 00
Office General of Army	5,000 00
For recruiting	818,514 33
For pay of the Army ($2,234,165)	12,000,000 00
Commutation of Subsistence	2,000,000 00
Clothing to officers' servants	254,202 00
Commutation of forage	2,000 00
Clothing to discharged soldiers	200,000 00
Pay of officers and cadets, Military Academy	205,293 20
Subsistence of Army	4,203,267 22
Quartermaster's Department	5,000,000 00
Incidental expenses	1,000,000 00
National Cemeteries	500,000 00
Army transportation	5,862,500 00
Barracks and quarters	1,225,000 00
Ordnance Department	200,000 00
The total amount estimated is	$34,000,000 00

THE ADMISSION OF VIRGINIA.

It is urged by some persons here that the safety of the Fifteenth Amendment requires that Virginia be not admitted until the ratification of the amendment is complete by the requisite number of States. They cite the case of Georgia securing partial admission and then refusing to fulfill the conditions of reconstruction. They argue that it is not certain that Virginia may not repeal the ratification of the amendment. There does not appear to be any reason or force in this argument. If the Legislature and people of Virginia cannot now be trusted, they never can be. The Committees now present here have even convinced General BUTLER of their entire good faith, and have stipulated in writing, at his request, that the present order of things in Virginia shall not be overturned, so he promises them that the State shall be admitted within a week, and not be held responsible for the sins of Georgia. Governor WALKER is still here, and was on the floor of the House to-day.

THE NEW-YORK JUDICIAL DISTRICTS.

Judge CHURCHILL, of New-York, introduced in the House to-day a bill reorganizing the United States Judicial Districts of New-York, and creating a new district to be called the Middle District. It does not change the Eastern District. The limits of the Southern District are confined to the City of New-York and the counties of Dutchess, Orange, Ulster, Putnam, Sullivan, Rockland and Westchester. The Northern District is virtually abolished by the establishment of a Western District, to include the counties of Cayuga, Cortland and Broome, and all the counties lying west of them. The present officers of the Northern Districts are to be transferred to the Western. The residue of the State is constituted a new jurisdiction, to be called the Middle District. Terms are provided to be held in the Western District at Auburn, Rochester, Canandaigua, Buffalo and Elmira. In the Middle District terms are provided to be held at Albany, Syracuse, Utica and Oswego, and at Ogdensburg and Plattsburg in alternate years.

GENERAL BUTLER ON NEW-YORK FRAUDS.

During the discussion on the Census bill this afternoon quite a sharp passage occurred between General BUTLER and Mr. FERNANDO WOOD. BUTLER was descanting upon the apparent impossibility of doing anything in New-York without suspicion of fraud attaching to it, when WOOD asked him whether he judged of the amount of fraud there by the amount of litigation he had been subjected to in that City. "No," said BUTLER, "I only judge by its representatives sent here."

CONFLICT OF COLOR.

Newspaper readers are aware that Mr. SUMNER, for some months past, has been lecturing in various parts of the country on the subject of "Caste." To-day, in the Senate, he gave a few extracts from his lecture on a resolution which he introduced instructing the District of Columbia Committee to inquire into the expediency of repealing the charter of the Medical Society of this city, who refuse to admit colored physicians to membership. The learned Massachusetts Senator was very eloquent and very denunciatory. The medical gentlemen in question were guilty of an outrage, and were setting themselves up against the civilization of the age, &c. This is the third conflict of color that has come upon Washington, the other two being in the theatres and common schools. Congress will undoubtedly be called on during the present session to legislate away all the odious distinctions.

GENERAL BARLOW'S SUCCESSOR.

United States Marshal HARLOW, of New-York, and Ex-United States Marshal BARLOW, have been here to see why HARLOW's name has not been sent to the Senate. There need be no regrets if this little pocket arrangement is not carried out. General BARLOW made an excellent Marshal, but the office did not belong to him, and if the President now desires to reconsider his action, the desire ought to be encouraged.

THE EULOGIES OF FESSENDEN.

The friends of the late Senator FESSENDEN have indicated the names of the Senators whom they desire should deliver eulogies, and the order in which they should speak, as follows: MORRILL, of Maine, to announce the death of the Senator, to be followed by MORRILL, of Vermont, ANTHONY, TRUMBULL, WILLIAMS, HOWARD and DAVIS. In the House the death will be announced by Mr. PETERS, of Maine.

SENATOR SAULSBURY.

Senator SAULSBURY attends the Senate sessions every day and appears to be in excellent health and spirits. So far, however, he has shown no strong disposition to take a very active part in coming legislation. On the contrary, he seems inclined to shrink all responsibility. He to-day asked to be relieved from service on the only two Committees on which he was placed.

THE CENSUS BILL IN THE HOUSE.

The House resumed consideration of the Census bill to-day, but did not get beyond the fifth section. There was a long debate upon an amendment offered by General BUTLER, proposing to have the enumeration made by the Assistant Assessors of Internal Revenue, instead of by enumerators specially appointed. It was vigorously opposed by Mr. ALLISON and others, and finally lost without a division. The House refused to adjourn over till Monday, and will go on with the bill to-morrow.

EXTRAORDINARY RISE IN THE BAROMETER.

There was a sudden and extraordinary rise in the barometer here to-day, the highest almost ever known. The Professors at the Naval Observatory are curious to discover the nature of the reaction thus indicated. The weather was clear and pleasant.

THE WAYS AND MEANS COMMITTEE.

The Ways and Means Committee will report part of their new Tariff bill on Tuesday next. They were engaged to-day in discussing the editorials of some of the New-York papers.

A NEW SYSTEM OF PAYING PENSIONS.

General BUTLER will introduce a bill in a few days providing a new plan for paying pensions to heirs of deceased soldiers, which, if adopted, will, it is thought, result in a great saving both to the Government and to this class of people. General BUTLER proposes to make all these disbursements, in future, through the Post Office Money Department, and abolish pension agencies. He will recommend that the pensions be paid every two months, at the Money Order Office, on a simple order from the Commissioner of Pensions. This, he thinks, will save annually, in the aggregate, many thousands of dollars to the pensioners, and protect them from the impositions of agents and shavers.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

THE VIRGINIA QUESTION.

The Committee from the Legislature of Virginia waited on the Reconstruction Committee this morning and presented their views in writing, briefly reciting what had been done in the State toward carrying out the Reconstruction acts, and ascerting that what had been done by the people of Virginia was in good faith, and that the Constitution, as far as adopted, shall be carried out to the very letter and spirit of its intent and law. This was briefly advocated by Speaker TURNER and CRENSHAW, of the House delegates, and by Mr. HINE. Mr. PLATT, Republican member of Congress from the Second District, advocated the unconditional admission of Virginia without applying the test oath to members of the Legislature. He was followed by Mr. PORTER, Republican member elect from the Third District, who opposed the immediate admission of the State, but in order to facilitate reconstruction, advised that the test oath be administered to members of the Legislature, excluding members who could not take it, and supplying their places with those who could from the next highest on the election returns. He also suggested as another plan of reconstruction the submission of the Constitution, with the test oath and disfranchising clauses included. These views were opposed on the ground that a new election would be rendered necessary, as the application of that oath would reduce the number of members to less than a quorum, and also involve the reëlection of United States Senators. Mr. BLAND, a colored member of the Legislature, made a speech in favor of immediate admission without the Constitution. He made an emphatic address, declaring that the State had done everything she could do consistent with her honor to testify to the National Government her obedience to its authority and to the laws of Congress. He therefore protested against any administering of the test oath to her Legislature, and contended that the State was loyal to the core and fully entitled to every privilege and right accorded to the other loyal States. Governor WALKER, who was present, by request addressed the Reconstruction Committee, and strongly indorsed the declaration of the Legislative Committee that the terms of the Constitution would be strictly adhered to, and spoke of the loyalty of the people as deserving of a prompt recognition by the immediate admission of the State into the Union. The Virginians were requested to reduce their views to writing, and present their papers to the Committee at the meeting next Saturday morning. Notwithstanding the contrariety of views, it is believed the Committee will report a bill for the admission of Virginia, on the pledge that the Constitution will be carried out in good faith.

NOMINATIONS.

The President has nominated JOHN F. DILLON, of Iowa, to be Circuit Judge of the Eighth Judicial District, and PIERRE REMINGTON to be Collector of Customs for the District of Oswegatchie, New-York, *vice* GEORGE PARKER, removed.

RECEIPTS FROM CUSTOMS.

The following are the customs receipts for the week ending Dec. 4:

Boston	$213,313
New-York	1,707,000
Philadelphia	92,878
Baltimore	165,870
San Francisco, Nov. 20 to 27	149,297
Total	$2,328,358

THE IRON TARIFF.

The Committee of Ways and Means this morning had the iron section of the Tariff bill under consideration. The duties will remain about the same, with a new classification.

CANADIAN VIEWS OF THE MESSAGE.

Letters have been received here from prominent gentlemen in Canada, expressing their satisfaction with the views of President GRANT in his message with regard to that country.

NAVY.

Lieutenant FRANCIS M. BARBER and Ensign C. F. MORTON have been ordered to the *Michigan*. Master H. W. MCKEE is detached from the *Michigan* and placed on waiting orders. Ensign H. M. TALLMAN is detached from the Portsmouth Navy Yard and ordered to duty in the Bureau of Navigation.

DARIEN CANAL.

Official information has been received here from the Colombian authorities that the treaty negotiated by Hon. CALEB CUSHING for the right of way for the canal across the Isthmus of Darien, and rejected by the Colombian Senate, will be reconsidered and undoubtedly ratified by that body. This will remove all difficulty and enable the American Government to push forward the proposed survey without hindrance or objection from the Colombian Government.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE—WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 9.

The Speaker laid before the Senate a communication from the Governor of South Carolina, inclosing resolutions of the Legislature of that State relative to the recognition of Cuba as an independent Government. A number of petitions requesting relief from disabilities imposed for participation in the rebellion, and also a memorial favorable to the accordance of belligerent rights to Cuba, were presented and referred.

REFORM IN PUBLIC PRINTING.

Mr. ANTHONY, in presenting a report from the Committee on Printing, said he intended ere long to call attention to the necessity for some reform in the matter of public printing, the report being a provision for the printing of 20,000 copies of the report of the Commissioner of Agriculture.

Mr. POMEROY remarked that the farmers and agriculturists of the country were interested in this report, which was one to subserve their interests and was deserving of circulation for that reason.

A MAP OF THE UNITED STATES.

The report of the Committee and similar reports from the same source for the publication of various reports, were discussed. In regard to the publication of a map of the United States illustrative of the land resources of the country, to be made in connection with the report of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, considerable discussion ensued. Messrs. POMEROY, SUMNER and HOWE agreed in the opinion that an original plan of a map of the country was essential, inasmuch as the map heretofore published was ten years old, while during the last decade the geographical appearance of the country had entirely changed.

Mr. HARLAN remarked that it was important that maps officially published by the United States Government should contain the latest and fullest observations of surveys, exact locations of bays, rivers and mountains.

Mr. ANTHONY said that the publication of a map as proposed became simply a question of money, as the expenditure for a map would equal $200,000. A high tribute to the efficiency and industry of the Commissioner of the Land Office was incidentally paid.

No definite action was taken in regard to the proposed map, and the reports from the Committee were agreed to.

BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. CARPENTER introduced a bill relative to the salary of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, fixing the salary of Chief Justice at $12,000 and that of Associate Justices at $10,000 per annum. Referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

Mr. OSBORNE introduced a bill for the disposal of public lands in the States of Mississippi, Louisiana and Arkansas. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. KELLOGG introduced a bill constituting the Mississippi Valley Levee Company a national corporation. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. MORTON presented a memorial from citizens and members of the Legislature of Virginia, urging that the State be admitted to representation in Congress. Laid on the table.

COLORED PHYSICIANS IN THE DISTRICT.

Mr. SUMNER offered a resolution directing the Committee for the District of Columbia to consider the expediency of repealing the charter of the Medical Society of the District of Columbia, and of taking such other legislation as may be necessary to secure for medical practitioners in the District of Columbia equal rights and opportunities without distinction of color.

Mr. NORTON objected to the immediate consideration of the resolution.

Mr. SUMNER said if the occasion for the resolution was known, there would perhaps be no objection to it. A Surgeon who had been breveted a Colonel, for his services in the Union cause, was now a practicing physician in Washington, and he, with another member of his profession, had, upon making application to the Medical Society of the District of Columbia, been blackballed, on the ground that they were colored men. The effect of that act was to exclude them from coöperation and counsel with members of that body in Washington, and thereby inflict a penalty upon their patients. A rule of the Society referred to prohibited consultation or association by the members thereof with any resident practitioner not a member. Thus were these colored practitioners shut out from the ordinary opportunities of consulting with their professional brethren on important cases coming before them. Their race was degraded by the act, and the profession which was guilty of such ostracism degraded itself. The medical profession of Washington must take notice that this outrage would not be allowed to continue without a remedy if the speaker could obtain it through the action of Congress.

Mr. PATTERSON inquired whether it was possible to apply the necessary remedy through the medium of Congressional action. Would not admissions to medical consultations of this society be regulated by the Society notwithstanding any remedial action by Congress as proposed?

Mr. SUMNER said that by repealing the existing charter of this Society, and chartering a new society founded on Republican principles, which should receive colored men into its fraternity, the object desired might be obtained. This same battle had been fought stage by stage, and the victory had been achieved by stages. The present question was but one additional feature of the struggle for principle.

Mr. PATTERSON expressed his cordial approbation of a proposition of the character of that proposed, but at first supposed this one might not be practical, nor attain the object sought to be attained.

Mr. NORTON then withdrew his objection to the resolution, inasmuch as it was simply a direction to the Committee and would not commit the Senate to any action in the premises. The resolution was agreed to.

THE MINT AND HOSPITAL AT NEW-ORLEANS.

Mr. KELLOGG offered a resolution for information concerning the present condition of the Branch Mint at New-Orleans. Agreed to. Also, a resolution requesting the Secretary of the Treasury to transmit information of the condition of the United States Marine Hospital at New-Orleans, and as to the necessity for hospital accommodation there. Agreed to.

THE SUPREME COURT BILL.

Mr. TRUMBULL reported from the Committee on the Judiciary a bill introduced by Mr. SUMNER, relating to the appellate jurisdiction of the Supreme Court, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute. The bill as amended is as follows:

A bill defining the jurisdiction of the Courts of the United States in certain cases.

Be it enacted, &c., That under the Constitution the judicial power of the United States does not embrace political power or give to the judicial tribunals any authority to question the decision of the political departments of the Government on political questions, and it is hereby declared that all Courts of the United States in the administration of justice shall be bound by the decision of the political departments of the Government on political questions.

SECTION 2. *And be it further enacted*, That it rests with Congress to decide what Government is the established one in a State; and it is hereby, in accordance with former legislation, declared that no civil State Government exists in Virginia, Mississippi or Texas, and no so-called civil State Government in either of said States shall be recognized as a valid or legal State Government, either by the Executive or judicial power or authority of the United States, until Congress shall so provide, or until such State Government is represented in the Congress of the United States; and it is hereby declared that the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States," passed March 2, 1867, and the several acts supplementary thereto, are political in their character, the propriety or validity of which no judicial tribunal is competent to question, and the Supreme Court of the United States is hereby prohibited from entertaining jurisdiction of any case growing out of the execution of said acts in either of said States, until Senators and Representatives from such States shall be admitted into the Congress of the United States or Congress shall recognize such State Government as valid, and meanwhile all acts or parts of acts authorizing an appeal, writ of error, *habeas corpus* or other proceeding, to bring before said Supreme Court for review, any case, civil or criminal, or other proceeding arising out of the execution of said act to provide for a more efficient government of the rebel States, and of acts supplementary thereto, or which authorize an appeal in any case from the judgment of the Circuit Court of the United States in a *habeas corpus* proceeding to the Supreme Court or which authorize the Supreme Court to issue a writ of *habeas corpus*, or other writ, to bring before it for review any judgment of a Circuit or any other Court, or of any Judge thereof, in a *habeas corpus* case or proceeding, be and the same are hereby suspended. And no law heretofore passed, extending the judicial system of the United States over any of said rebel States, shall be construed to recognize any State Government existing therein until Senators and Representatives from said State shall be admitted into the Congress of the United States, or Congress shall recognize a State Government therein as valid. And the President is hereby directed to hold and proceed with all prisoners held in said State by military authority, without regard to any civil proceeding or authority whatever.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD LANDS.

Mr. STEWART offered a joint resolution directing the Secretary of the Interior to suspend his orders of Nov. 9 and 11, 1869, restoring to private entry the land heretofore withdrawn for the benefit of the Southern Pacific Railroad of California, until the end of the present session of Congress, so that the interests or preëmption and homestead settlers and the rights of the Railroad Company may be investigated. He explained that the object of the resolution was to prevent any decisive action in the matter of the land referred to, until a satisfactory investigation of the rights of parties had been made. The resolution was referred to the Committee on the Pacific Railroad.

REVENUE FINES AND PENALTIES.

Mr. HARRIS introduced a bill to repeal the first section of the act of March 2, 1867, "To regulate the distribution of the proceeds of fines, penalties and forfeitures incurred under the laws relating to the Customs." Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

PRESIDENTIAL AND CONGRESSIONAL ELECTIONS.

Mr. DRAKE introduced a bill to establish a uniform time for holding elections for Electors for President and Vice-President of the United States, and Representatives in Congress in all the States of the Union.

It provides that Presidential Electors shall be elected in each State on the second Tuesday of October in the year in which they are to be elected, and that Representatives in Congress shall be elected in each State on the second Tuesday of October next preceding the beginning of the term of the Congress to which they are elected.

Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

EXEMPTION FROM TAXATION.

Mr. STOCKTON introduced a bill to further amend an act to provide internal revenue to support the Government. It amends the act of June 30, 1864, by adding to section 124 a proviso that all bequests or devises of personal or real property in trust exclusively for charitable uses, shall be exempt from tax or duty. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

SOUTHERN PUBLIC LANDS.

Mr. OSBORN's bill provides that all public lands in the States of Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Arkansas, shall be subject to disposal under the Homestead laws, by sale and location under the same general laws as now govern the public lands in other States and Territories. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

REMOVAL OF DISABILITIES.

Upon the expiration of the morning hour, on motion of Mr. ROBERTSON, the Senate took up the bill to remove the political disabilities of certain persons therein named. Amendments were agreed to increasing the number of persons thus relieved and the bill passed.

INTRUDERS IN THE SENATE CHAMBER.

On motion of Mr. THAYER, the Senate reconsidered the vote taken on Wednesday, by which it was ordered that the floor of the Senate should be cleared of intruders ten minutes before the meeting of the body. The resolution being again before the body, it was amended so as to require the floor to be cleared five minutes before the commencement of each session. The resolution was then agreed to.

COTTON.

The bill to encourage the production of cotton in the United States came up in order, and on motion of Mr. SHERMAN, was referred to the Committee of Agriculture.

On motion of Mr. HOWARD, the Senate then adjourned until Monday next.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MEMORIALS, BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. BROOKS, of New-York, presented a petition of the leather and hide importing trade of New-York, asking the repeal of the duty on hides, and stating that the business unfavorably affected exceeds $100,000,000 in leather and $200,000,000 a year in boots and shoes, and that the export trade in boots and shoes is ruined.

Mr. FISHER presented a petition of several hundred citizens of Niagara County, N. Y., asking for the removal of all duties on coal.

Mr. SCOFIELD offered a resolution calling on the President for copies of the proceedings in the Court Martial of Passed Assistant Surgeon CHARLES L. GREEN, of the United States Navy, which was adopted.

Mr. SHANKS, of Indiana, introduced a bill to perfect the reconstruction of the State of Georgia. Referred to the Reconstruction Committee.

It directs the Military Commander of the Department to convene by proclamation the Legislature of Georgia, which was elected under the proclamation of General MEADE of the 25th of June 1868, and to cause each member to take the oath of office required by the Reconstruction acts. And it requires the Legislature so convened to adopt the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution, as a condition precedent to representation in Congress.

Mr. STEVENSON introduced a bill to place on the free list the following articles: Tea, coffee, molasses and syrup, *melada* or cane juice, rice, salt, lumber, hides, and stains for printing paper, iron in pigs. Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means. Mr. STEVENSON also introduced a bill to provide for the settlement of conflicting claims to patent rights. Referred to the Committee on Patents.

Mr. FOX asked leave to offer a resolution for the creation of a Special Committee of five members to investigate the causes that led to the unusual and extraordinary fluctuations in the New-York gold market from the 21st to the 26th of September last; and especially to inquire if the President, the Secretary of the Treasury or any officer of the Government was in any manner interested in causing such fluctuation, with power to send for persons and papers.

Mr. SCOFIELD and others objected and the resolution was not received.

Mr. CHURCHILL introduced a bill dividing the Northern Judicial District of New-York into two districts, to be called the Middle and Western Districts, the counties of Broome, Cayuga and Cortland being the eastern boundary of the Western District, transfering the counties of Columbia and Greene from the Southern to the Middle Districts, and providing that terms of Courts shall be held at Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Ogdensburg and Plattsburg in the Middle District, and at Auburn, Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo and Elmira in the Western District. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. CHURCHILL offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of War for information as to the improvements in Oswego, N. Y. Adopted.

Mr. SMITH, of Oregon, introduced a bill giving the consent of the United States to the erection of a bridge across the Willamette River, in Oregon, from the City of Portland to the eastern bank. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. WILSON, of Ohio, introduced a resolution instructing the Committee on Invalid Pensions to inquire into the propriety of amending the Pension laws by making it the duty of Pension Agents to prepare vouchers and transmit them to the Post Office address of the pensioner. Adopted.

Mr. VAN TRUMP presented joint resolutions of the Ohio Legislature, rejecting the proposed Fifteenth Constitutional Amendment. It was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. BLAIR introduced a bill to enable the Jackson, Lansing and Saginaw Railroad Company to change the northern terminus of its road from Traverse Bay to the Straits of Mackinac. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. SWANN offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of War for information in reference to the present condition and improvement of the Patapsco River. Adopted.

Mr. LOUGHRIDGE introduced bills to provide for the continued supply of artificial limbs to soldiers; and to extend the time for filing claims for additional bounty. Referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Mr. BINGHAM offered a resolution for the printing of 5,000 copies of the report, in full, of the Commissioner of the General Land Office for 1869, with accompanying maps; and of a condensed edition for distribution abroad, in the French, German and Swedish languages. Referred to the Committee on Printing.

Mr. INGERSOLL introduced a bill authorizing an additional issue of legal-tender notes to the amount of $44,000,000, and moved its reference to the Committee of Ways and Means.

Mr. GARFIELD moved its reference to the Committee on Banking and Currency, remarking that the question of reference of such bills might as well be decided now.

Mr. JUDD inquired whether, under the rule organizing the Committee on Banking and Currency, this bill did not necessarily go to that Committee?

The Speaker replied that he had no power over the House in its votes referring bills. This bill might, by a vote of the House, be sent to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds. If the Chair were to give its views as to the applicability of the rule it would be that the bill should go to the Committee on Banking and Currency, and it was not within the province of the Chair to make the ruling.

Mr. INGERSOLL said that if the proposed reference of the bill were to occasion debate, he would withdraw it for the present.

The bill was accordingly withdrawn.

THE CENSUS BILL.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, Mr. DAWES in the chair, and resumed the consideration of the Census bill. A discussion grew up and was participated in by many of the members as to the most economical manner of taking the census, Mr. BUTLER of Massachusetts contending that the work could be best and most appropriately performed by the officers of the Internal Revenue, and Mr. GARFIELD holding the ground that small economy in this matter would be wastefulness.

Mr. SCOFIELD, commenting on the remarks of his colleague, Mr. KELLEY, ridiculing the idea of false economy in this matter, said he would like his colleague to read his own speeches delivered in Pennsylvania during the last Fall campaign in favor of the Republican Party as the party of economy.

Mr. KELLEY asked his colleague to state whether he had ever suggested in any of his speeches that it was wise economy to save pence and throw away pounds.

Mr. SCOFIELD could not say that his colleague had said that, but his colleague had said a great many foolish things, and he might possibly have said that too. [Laughter.] He believed after all that the safest and best way was to go back to the old mode and let the census be taken by the United States Marshals, who were bonded officers, and many of whom had experience in the matter. He had examined, last night, the old census bill of 1850 and found that many of the best features of the present bill were transcripts from that. He liked them best. They had reminded a witty friend of his of MACAULAY's reply to a green young man who had written a comedy and sent him a copy:

"Your comedy I've read, my friend,
And like the part you stole the best;
If still the play you wish to mend,
Take courage man and steal the rest."

[Laughter.]

So, if the Census Committee were to take the whole bill of 1850 and make the necessary alterations in it, he thought it would be an improvement on the pending bill.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, wishing to test the sense of the House as to whether the present machinery of the Government should be used for taking the census, or whether a new set of officers should be created, moved to amend the fourth section by making it read "that it shall be the duty of the Assessor of the Internal Revenue in each district to cause all the inhabitants to be enumerated." Here was a well paid, well trained and thoroughly sifted body of officers who could do the work well. As to the objection urged by Mr. GARFIELD, that the people might not like to give information to the internal revenue officers, lest it might have some effect on their taxes, he did not think there was much force in that. Every one knew that the census was for the very purpose of ascertaining the proportion of taxes, and every one would see that it was just as necessary to give answers truly to the assistant assessors as to an enumerator. If members were now to vote for the appointment of a new officer in each of their districts, with the appointment of a number of sub-officers, each with as many clerks as he could get, they would be accused, however justly or unjustly, of voting that amount of patronage into their hands, and they had got as much load of that description to carry as they ought to load themselves with and run a good race next Fall. Especially was that so when they had already a set of officers with very little to do, and who could do this census work without any charge to the Treasury.

Mr. MAYNARD argued that it was not to be expected that with the rate of compensation provided for enumerators ($4 a day for sixty days) competent men could not be procured, or that anything like a competent census would be taken by them. In some respects he thought well of the proposition of the gentleman from Massachusetts, Mr. BUTLER.

Mr. STOKES, Chairman of the Census Committee, replied to Mr. MAYNARD's objection, and expressed his conviction that competent men could be got for $4 per day, which was all that members of the Tennessee Legislature received.

Mr. JUDD argued on the great importance of the statistical information to be obtained by the census taken, not only by the legislative department of the country, but for the national creditors abroad, and expressed his sentiment that no ideas of economy should be permitted to intervene as an obstacle to a perfect and complete census.

Mr. GARFIELD also replied to the argument in favor of employing the internal revenue officers to take the census, taking the ground that the tax gatherer was an officer odious to the people, who should be thoroughly convinced that the census had no connection whatever with taxation. The whole cost of taking the census of 1850, exclusive of printing and publishing, was $1,318,000, and of that sum $952,000 was for the payment of Assistant Marshals, who did the work which the enumerators would have to do. The force of Assistant Assessors now was very small, and it would be necessary to appoint almost as many new officers and agents under the proposition of the gentleman from Massachusetts, as under the bill reported by the Committee, and these officers would have a dollar a day more than was proposed for enumerators, so that the gentleman's proposition would not reduce the total expense one stiver, and besides the whole work would be rendered odious and mainly nugatory.

Mr. ALLISON, a member of the Census Committee, also argued against the amendment offered by Mr. BUTLER. That proposition had been fully and carefully considered by the Committee, and had been rejected. One of the great objections to it was that it would absolutely, for the time being, interfere with the legitimate duties of the Internal Revenue Department. Was the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to be diverted from his great and legitimate business for six or seven months in the year in order to attend to the business of collecting census statistics?

Mr. BUTLER said his plan did not propose to interfere with the duties of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, but to place the Assessors for this purpose under the Census Superintendent.

Mr. ALLISON remarked that then the proposition was still more objectionable, because it would place Assessors and Assistant Assessors under two separate and distinct jurisdictions, which would make "confusion worse confounded." It would be impossible for them to act under two distinct and separate departments of the Government. He would be very glad if the expense of taking the census could be reduced, but the primary and great objection to the system proposed by the gentleman from Massachusetts was, that it would interfere with the legitimate business of the Internal Revenue Department.

Mr. WOOD thought that the amendment offered by Mr. BUTLER was not without merit, and said that his first impulse had been to favor anything which would restrict the patronage of the Administration, but considering the vast interests at stake, and knowing that the whole value of the census depended on its precision and accuracy, he would not allow any feeling of a partisan character to interfere with it. The people of New-York City had very reluctantly come into the system of internal taxation. For months and years honest men in that City had striven to commend it to their constituents not to evade their responsibility to the Government, which allowed it to contribute to its expenses. Among the poorer classes, who had suffered from being drafted into the war, and from all sorts of inquisitorial investigations into their private and other affairs, the people naturally shrunk from Assessors and Collectors of Internal Revenue. They have an instinctive aversion to giving those officers that information which should be obtained in order to have the census what it ought to be. This bill not only proposed a census of population, but to go far beyond that and to inquire into the most private and sacred affairs of life, inquiries which had never before been made either under this or any other Government. When the Government sends its emissary into a household it must send at least an acceptable agent, whom the people would honestly and truthfully communicate with. Was the Assistant Assessor of that class? He thought not. Referring to the New-York census of 1865, he stigmatized it as a shameful partisan fraud upon the people, which had cut down the population of the City by 250,000 for the purpose of not allowing it proper representation in the State Legislature. In fact, it was admitted to be no census at all.

Mr. JENCKES agreed that there was something of value in each of the pending propositions, and that while the Assessors should not be employed to take enumeration, the statistical information possessed by the Internal Revenue Bureau should be utilized for the purpose of the census.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, closed the debate by an argument in support of his amendment. He claimed that under it there would be greater efficiency, greater promptitude, greater accuracy and greater economy. The gentleman from New-York (Mr. WOOD) had informed the Committee that the census of 1865 in his State, made by the Republican Party, had been entirely a fraud. The corollary to that would seem to be that there should be no census taken at all. There might be an idiosyncracy about New-York that nothing could be done there which was not a fraud in some way or form, but he trusted there could be an honest census taken. He admitted that there was great danger that nothing could be found out in New-York about elections, about the census, about gold speculations or about schemes of every sort. It seemed to be one living mass of corruption and fraud, of which the gentleman (Mr. WOOD) was a Representative. [Laughter.]

Mr. DAVIS asked Mr. BUTLER whether he meant the State or City.

Mr. BUTLER—The City always, Sir.

Mr. DAVIS—Then I have nothing to say.

Mr. BUTLER—I thought not. [Laughter.]

Mr. WOOD—I ask the gentleman whether his opinion of New-York has been gathered from the amount of litigation to which he has been subjected there? [Laughter.]

Mr. BUTLER—Not at all, Sir. I have never yet been able to get a case for trial in New-York. I expect a good deal of fraud when I do. In further criticism of the details of the bill, Mr. BUTLER said he wanted to know the statistics of railroad transportation, of the express business and of the telegraph business, because he looked forward to the time within the next ten years when the country would have to grapple with those great interests and take control of them.

The debate being closed, the question was taken on Mr. BUTLER's amendment, and it was rejected—ayes, 22; noes not counted.

On motion of Mr. WOOD, and after considerable discussion, the fifth section was amended by requiring each District Superintendent to be a resident of the district. After progressing as far as the seventh section, the Committee rose.

A motion by Mr. WOOD to adjourn until Monday, and which was apparently carried on a division of the House, was, on a vote by yeas and nays, rejected—yeas 62, nays 115.

THE NEW MEMBERS.

Mr. FERRY, from the Committee on Rules, reported a resolution authorizing the Speaker to assign the recently-admitted members to committees, provided this shall not be construed as changing the rule limiting the number except for the present Congress. Adopted.

ELECTION FRAUDS.

Mr. LAWRENCE introduced bills to prevent and punish election frauds, and to prescribe the time for holding elections for members of Congress. Referred to the Committee on Elections.

GOLD GAMBLING TO BE TAXED.

Mr. DAVIS introduced a bill to impose a tax on all fictitious and gambling sales of gold. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

The House, at 4:15 o'clock, adjourned until to-morrow.

WOMEN'S RIGHTS IN NEW-JERSEY

Annual Meeting of the Woman's Suffrage Association—Resolutions and Speeches.

The Woman's Suffrage Convention of New-Jersey continued its session at the Newark Opera House, in Market-street, yesterday. The morning's proceedings were opened at 10:30 o'clock, Mrs. LUCY STONE (BLACKWELL) presiding.

After prayer by Rev. OSCAR CLUTE, the following persons were appointed a Committee on Nominations and Business: H. B. BLACKWELL, JOHN WHITEHEAD, of Morristown; GEORGE MASON, of Vineland; Mrs. COLLINS HUSSY, of Orange; Mrs. W. C. RAVENHILL, of Newark; A. J. DAVIS, of Orange.

Mrs. STONE then alluded to a petition to the Legislature that would be circulated among the audience. She desired that every woman in the State, if necessary, should sign it.

The venerable Mrs. LUCRETIA MOTT then addressed the audience, after which a preamble and resolutions were read by Mr. BLACKWELL. The preamble recites that as the women of New-Jersey prior to the adoption of the present Constitution were legally entitled to vote, and did actually vote, and as they were excluded from taking a part in the election of delegates to the Convention which formed the Constitution, thus disfranchising about one-half of the legal voters of the State, it is therefore resolved that woman's right to vote in New-Jersey has never been legally canceled.

The resolutions are those referred to elsewhere as being passed at the afternoon session.

The afternoon session began shortly after 2 o'clock. LUCY STONE, in opening the proceedings, read letters from the teachers and pupils of the Belvidere Seminary, of New-Jersey, wishing the cause God speed, and from Rev. HENRY A. BUTTS, of Morristown, to the same effect.

Mr. BLACKWELL then read the following resolutions, which were adopted after some debate:

Resolved, That we demand suffrage for woman as an act of political justice, because those who obey laws should have a voice in their enactment, and those who pay taxes should have a voice in the imposition and expenditure of the tax.

Resolved, That we demand suffrage for woman as an act of political expediency, because women, as a class, possess peculiar moral and mental characteristics which need to be represented in Government as a power for temperance, peace, purity, religion, economy and public order.

Resolved, That the subjection of woman to man in her legal and industrial relations is a necessary consequence of her subjection to man in her political relations; that suffrage for woman means an equal right to her children, property and earnings; a right to a fair day's wages for a fair day's work; a right to equal education, occupation and compensation; a right to individuality, self-reliance and self-respect.

The amendment to the constitution of the Association, proposed in the morning, was then read, and an amendment of Rev. Dr. CLUTE, fixing the membership fee at $1 being accepted, was adopted.

On motion of Mrs. DAVIS it was resolved that the Association be considered a mass meeting for the afternoon.

Mr. BLACKWELL read the resolution in relative to women being legally entitled to vote in New-Jersey, presented in the morning.

Mrs. STONE said that in her opinion the law annulling the right to vote, once given to the women of New-Jersey by the old Constitution of the State, was unconstitutional, and that if the question went before the Courts, the right of women to vote would be sustained. The resolution was then adopted.

Resolutions were then adopted ratifying the action of the Association in sending delegates to the Cleveland Suffrage Convention, and declaring that this organization considers itself an adjunct of that Convention; also recommending that in every Congressional District in the State female suffrage associations be formed, having in view the bringing of influence to bear upon candidates for the Legislature and for Congress.

Rev. OLYMPIA BROWN, of Bridgeport, Conn.; Rev. P. A. HANNAFORD, Mrs. C. M. SEVERANCE, Rev. Mr. CLUTE, of Vineland, and others, made addresses.

At the evening session Mr. BLACKWELL, from the Committee on Business and Nominations, presented, on behalf of that Committee, a resolution instructing the Executive Committee to prepare a memorial to be presented to Congress asking that a sixteenth amendment be proposed to the Constitution extending the suffrage to women on the same terms as men. It was adopted.

Addresses were delivered by Hon. CASSIUS M. CLAY, (who gave in his full adhesion to the cause,) Mr. ADAMS, Rev. OLYMPIA BROWN, and others, after which the Convention adjourned *sine die*, the following persons having been elected for the ensuing year:

President—LUCY STONE.

Vice-Presidents—Antoinette Brown Blackwell, Thos. B. Peddie, (Mayor of Newark,) Portia Gage, Rev. Robt. McMurdy, D. D., Mrs. Collins Hussy, Geo. T. Cobb, Sarah E. Webb, Dr. James Brotherton, Isaac Stevens, Rev. H. A. Butts, A. J. Davis, James H. Nixon, Dr. G. H. Haskell, J. M. Peebles, Rev. C. H. Beyaune, Wm. Baldwin, Edwin Stansberry.

Corresponding Secretary—Miss S. P. Fowler.

Recording Secretary—C. A. Paul.

Treasurer—S. G. Sylvester.

Executive Committee—Mary F. Davis, Mrs. E. L. Bush, H. B. Blackwell, Rev. Oscar Clute, Miss Charlotte Bathgate, Roland Johnson, Mrs. Robt. McMurdy, Dr. D. N. Allen, Sarah Pearson, Mrs. Lizzie Prentice.

THE SPANISH GUNBOATS.

The Release Not Yet—Strong Guards Placed Over the Fleet.

The expected release of the Spanish flotilla at Delamater's Iron Works did not take place yesterday. As twenty of them are now completed and requiring only provisions and fuel to render them ready for sea, their departure may be looked for at an early date in case of their release

Their armament, as before stated in these columns, awaits them in Havana, whither it was transported in the steamer *Euterpe*, and no Cuban privateers now threaten to intercept the vessels on their passage to the ever-faithful isle. The other ten are nearly finished, and the work goes on rapidly. The Cubans know these facts, and it is thought not improbable that an attempt will be made by them to destroy the fleet at its present moorings. In view of this danger, Marshal HARLOW has taken vigorous measures to thwart any such undertaking, while the vessels are yet in his hands. Last night at dark the force of Deputy Marshals at the Delamater Works was largely reinforced and well armed, the watch in and around the docks, from West Thirteenth-street to Seventeenth-street, was redoubled, and the water line between those points was carefully guarded by the tug-boat *Kalbfleisch*, which had on board a strong armed posse of Deputy Marshals and a shotted twenty-four-pounder. She cruised up and down the river in that locality all through the night to prevent the approach even of a skiff. On Tenth-avenue a line of Marine pickets was posted from West Thirteenth-street to Seventeenth-street, and sentries held the several intermediate streets with strict orders to permit no one to pass above them in the direction of the iron works unaccompanied by an officer or Deputy Marshal. In the buildings and workshops on the premises a corps of marines, commanded by two officers, bivouacked, and were designed as a reserve in case of any belligerent demonstration. There were also nineteen special watchmen placed at the disposal of Deputy Marshal WINSLOW, who commanded and planned the whole affair, by Mr. DELAMATER. The Marshal has taken these steps, and will so continue to protect his charge until ordered to release them, when similar precautionary measures will be adopted by Mr. DELAMATER, so as to render their destruction at his basin quite impossible.

The Spanish Gunboat Case—Further Adjournment.

In the United States District Court, yesterday, before Judge BLATCHFORD, the motion for the discharge of the Spanish gunboats was again called.

Judge PIERREPONT said: If your Honor please, the motion in relation to the Spanish gunboats that was put over until this morning, I ask to stand over until to-morrow morning. It is agreed to by both sides. There are documents to come from Washington which have not arrived, and it is impossible to go on with the motion until they come.

His Honor consented to the application, and the motion was accordingly adjourned until this morning.

An Extraordinary Rise in the Barometer.

At 12 o'clock Thursday, the barometer stood at 30.64. This is the highest point reached for some time past. The greatest elevation of the barometer ever attained in the United States occurred at Milwaukee, Wis., on Jan. 8, 1866, when 31.23 was reached. An extreme depression of the barometer occurred on Dec. 25, 1821, at the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, England. It was 27.89 inches. In the Typhoon off the Chinese coast, on Sept. 21, 1869, the barometrical reading was 27.62.

EUROPEAN NEWS BY MAIL.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP CUBA.

The Cunard steamship *Cuba*, from Liverpool Nov. 27 and Queenstown Nov. 28, reached this port yesterday. Her advices are later by two days than were at hand by the *City of Paris*.

It is a matter of little moment, says the *Times*, what particular form of Christianity Mr. PEABODY professed, but it has been a good deal debated nevertheless; and, to settle the question, Mr. CHARLES REED, the member for Hackney, one of Mr. PEABODY's executors, has written a letter to an Independent minister in which he says: "Take my word for it, our late departed friend was a Congregationalist of our own order I closed his eyes in death."

The *Governmental Messenger*, the official journal of St. Petersburg, publishes a ukase on the annual levy of troops in Russia. The recruitment is to take place between the 15th January and 15th February next, and the contingent per thousand of the population is fixed at four in the interior of the Empire; at five in the former Polish provinces, now forming the Governments of Wilna, Kowno, Grodno, Minsk, Mohilew, Witebsk, Podolia, Volhynia and Kiew, and at six and a quarter in the Kingdom of Poland.

Rev. Father MONTSABRA, of the Order of Preaching Friars, was to deliver (Nov. 28) his first sermon at Notre Dame, as the successor of Father HYACINTHE. The new preacher was born at Blois in 1822. When ordained he distinguished himself by preaching throughout Lent in Orleans, and afterward went to Belgium as tutor to the children of Count DE BRIGODE. Having read the lectures of Father LACORDAIRE in 1850, he wrote to him asking to be received as a novice. His desire was acceded to, and he became one of the most fervent disciples of that theologian. The subject chosen for the pulpit discourses at Notre Dame is the Ecumenical Council.

The *Augsburg Gazette* states that a number of German, Bohemian and Hungarian Bishops have written to PIUS IX., expressing their hopes that the Ecumenical Council may not be called upon to draw up a resolution upon the infallibility of the Pope, or decrees upon ecclesiastical matters in the sense of the *Syllabus*. It is thought advisable in Rome to deny that these letters have arrived there, but the *Augsburg Gazette* says that they have had some effect upon the Pope. The powerful party which hoped to carry through the new dogmas without discussion now sees that it must abandon that hope, and the sittings of the Council are likely to be prolonged far beyond the time desired by the partisans of Pontifical infallibility.

Letters to the *Mémorial Diplomatique* bring interesting information regarding the incidents which marked the late illness of VICTOR EMMANUEL. Thus, there is no doubt that the King was married during this malady while people thought that he had been so already for many years. He also confessed, as has been stated. It is reported in connexion with this matter that in the course of the year 1866 the Sovereign of Italy addressed a letter to the Pope asking to be relieved, in case of pressing danger, from the excommunication under which he had been placed since 1860. The Holy Father, with his habitual grace, had promised to yield to this desire; but on this last occasion the Archbishop of Pisa, whether he was not acquainted with the arrangements between the King and the Pope, or had misinterpreted the instructions he may have received, raised canonical difficulties when a priest was called to San Rossore. However that may be, VICTOR EMMANUEL received absolution. People add that on His Majesty's recovery, telegrams containing expressions of congratulation and thankfulness were exchanged between the Head of the Church and the Italian ruler.

ENGLAND AND IRELAND.

The Telegraph in Every Man's House—Disquieting State of Ireland—Revival of Fenianism and Sedition—The Fenians Abroad—What is Said About the Ecumenical Council—The London Poor.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, Nov. 27, 1869.

It is useless to regret that I can write you no news. Whatever is considered news worth telling goes much quicker than lightning, all over the world. It gets strangely distorted passing through Turkey and Persia on the way to India, so that very sharp guessing is required to tell what it means; and the Suez Canal and Holborn Viaduct seem to have got mixed a little as they were passing under the Atlantic—but for all that, news can be sent by post no longer. And here in England it will soon be worse, for news will not be read in the newspapers. Every post office in the United Kingdom will have telegraph wires running to it by New Year's. A great News Association has been formed to gather and transmit all the news to papers, reading rooms, exchanges, clubs, and even to private subscribers. Every one who chooses to pay the trifling expense will have every item sent him either before it happens, after or at the moment, according to his longitude. The prices of gold and cotton, the weather in Timbuctoo and Nova Zembla, BRIGHAM YOUNG's newest wife and the next candidate for the Spanish crown will come fluttering into your sitting room, and keep you in a constant state of excitement, unless, indeed, it comes to be a bore, when you can stop your subscription and go back to an orderly reading of the morning papers, evening papers and the extras. My idea is that after a time all news will lose its interest, except to those concerned in speculations, and that the rest of the world will soon care no more what is going on at home or abroad than they now do to know what their neighbors have for dinner. There is something tiresome and dreadful in the idea of being pelted every hour with pitiless telegrams.

THE STATE OF IRELAND.

O'DONOVAN ROSSA has received a majority of the votes in Tipperary, but he is politically dead, being an unpardoned felon. The probably unexpected majority, it is said, has been claimed for his nephew, who bears the same name. As the majority was only 158, it will be easy to show that so many votes were really given for the convict, if all were not. But the Fenians are in great spirits, and now talk of running LUBY, another convict, as a candidate for Queen's County. No convict is likely to take a seat in the House just yet, but that one can get a majority of votes in competition with an advanced Liberal, is a fact of great significance—quite as important as the election of the writer of *La Lanterne* in Paris. The *Times* says:

"The state of Ireland is disquieting. The election of O'DONOVAN ROSSA for Tipperary is an evil omen for peace. The election of a felon is, indeed, absolutely void; the votes given to him are thrown away, and Mr. HERON will probably be placed in his seat by the election judges. But the fact that through favor or terror a Fenian convict has received the votes of the majority of those who ventured to the poll in Tipperary cannot be extenuated. Nor does it stand alone. Black clouds overhang the southern half of the island, and apparently refuse to lift; and though streaks of light flicker about the edge of the darkness, they do not penetrate, still less dispel it. The most frivolous must become serious in considering such a phenomenon. Bad in itself, it oppresses us more because it is a disappointment of hope." "Authority must assert itself. It must not be permitted that treason should flaunt itself in the daylight, and the praises of murder be sung in the very presence of the guardians of the peace. The declaration must go forth that Ireland shall not sink to the level of Greece and the ancient Kingdom of the Two Sicilies; and, to make the declaration a truth, such preparations must be made, at whatever injury to next year's Budget, that there shall be no possible temptation to resistance."

The Press generally is giving signs of alarm at the revival of Fenianism and sedition in Ireland. Thousands in Dublin went to Glasnevin Cemetery on the anniversary of the execution of the three Fenians at Manchester, and hung wreaths on the crosses erected to their memory. Four thousand Fenians marched to funereal music, the same evening, through the streets of Cork. Masses for the repose of their souls were said in numerous churches. The *Times* calls for the prosecution of the "seditious Press;" the *Daily News* declares that "violence and coercion have been tried in vain. The cure must be sought in a gentle but firm and just system of treatment." And the "seditious Press," it must be confessed has taken on a strange tone of defiance. The

People of Ireland speculates on the force of the British army in Ireland—26,000—and the reinforcements that could be sent to its aid, and concludes that, after garrisoning the towns, there would be barely 11,000 for service in the field, and boasts of the superiority of the officers of the Fenian army, now scattered over the world, from Italy to Mexico, but ready to fly to Ireland at the first telegram. Under the heading of "Unfurl the Flag," it says:

"This is the true policy. We want our country; and we know that, our country won, the prisoners are free. We want our country; and we know that Ireland redeemed means the land, the Church, the education, and all other questions settled in accordance with the wishes of the Irish people. Well and bravely done, men of Waterford! The flag you have unfurled shall be passed from hand to hand; the cry of national independence shall reecho throughout the length and breadth of the island; and a united people, stern, resolved, and ready, shall march all one way to liberty or death."

Another article contains the following passages in allusion to Mr. GLADSTONE'S Guildhall speech:

"And so long as the people of Ireland love justice and hate outrage and wrong; so long as the poor tenant-at-will sees himself thrown forth on the world at the nod of a tyrant landowner; so long as the honest mechanics of our land are forced to leave the isle of their birth and seek a market for their industry in far-off lands; and so long as our brothers lie in felon chains in your prison hells—so long, WILLIAM EWART GLADSTONE, will we refuse to be reconciled or brought into harmony with laws which have ridden 'rough shod' over our country. You cannot bring your laws into harmony with the Irish people, because to us they are synonymous with injustice, cruelty and wrong. There is but one way of arranging the Irish question—things have gone too far for half measures—and that is, hand over Ireland to the Irish people. They want it, and, what's more, sooner or later they will have it. We are 'politically diseased,' and we have enough of England as a physician. Let us try self-cure."

THE FENIANS ABROAD.

Per contra, "an American sojourning temporarily in Russia," over the signature of "G. T. A.," writes from Moscow, giving the Fenians, and the Irish generally, a very bad character from their last place—America. He says:

"I cannot forget that my progenitors years ago were Englishmen, nor that the American Union is the one only freer and happier land than England's on which the sun in all its course does ever shine.

The Irish youth is taught treason and encouraged in a rebellious spirit from infancy to manhood, and he becomes a rebel in any land to which he may expatriate himself, if the opportunity of an insurrection occur. The few Irishmen who were in America when the colonies rebelled, fought earnestly against Great Britain, because the colonists were then rebels. Although the United States has always opened her heart and stretched forth her hands to the oppressed and suffering of every land, and has ever given to the Irishman a home when he sought it, and a vote when he desired it; and though, in becoming a citizen, he had sworn allegiance to the Government, when our troubles dawned his sympathies were cast in the balance against the Union, and heartily given against liberty and the slave, for national dissolution and for slavery and the rebels; and those feelings were cherished and perpetuated during all the phases of our contest for national existence. The Catholic Irishman in America has always voted with the pro-slavery party and d—d the 'nagur,' and he is now a fixture among the fag ends of rebel *débris*."

"The only Americans," he assures us,

"Who have a word to say against England, in real bitterness of spirit, are the members of this heterodox party, and most of these denounce her simply to flatter the Fenians and retain the Catholic vote. Every earnest Fenian who voted at the last Presidential election deposited his ballot against General GRANT'S elevation, and against the men and the party who had saved the Union, and for and with those who had tried to destroy it."

"The Catholic Irish and the Poles are," he says, "as much alike as if they were of the same blood," and of the Poles he has a very bad opinion. "The Irish are to Great Britain what the Poles were to the continent," seditious and aggressive. The more they get the more they want. And "we may be thankful," he says in conclusion,

"That 8,000,000 of them have not yet made the impression of even a scratch on the American character, and that all their descendants there now profess to swear by their Anglo-Saxon ancestors who fought and bled for liberty in 1776."

I do not quite see why an American in Moscow should have written this letter to the *Times*, and still less why the *Times* should have published it; but there it is, and JOHN MITCHELL, if he can, may answer it.

THE RELAPSING FEVER.

The famine, or relapsing fever, slowly increases in London, and will probably spread to the large towns where life encounters the hardest conditions. In a long time bread has not been so cheap. Large houses have been driven into bankruptcy by the fall in prices; but the poor are little the better for that. The masses of those who have no work, and must be fed, are growing unmanageable, and bread riots may break out any day, when the parish machinery breaks down. All Government concerned in the care of the poor, and the national industry and welfare, is of the volunteer, amateur, haphazard, unscientific sort, without plan or organization, working at cross purposes, without economy, without efficiency, and doing more mischief than benefit. "We shall get on somehow," they say; "we shall tide it over." It may be so, this time and again; but I still think that, as a rule, a man is better for having a head, and that every country needs a government.

The evil effects of not having a head are shown most where people are most crowded together. A single man walking across a prairie, or a single ship alone on the ocean, may be left to self-government, but armies and fleets must have order in their proceedings.

"London," says the *Pall Mall Gazette*, "resembles a polyp instead of a vertebrate animal, and has dozens of languid centres of animation instead of a common life. It is not surprising that its external configuration corresponds only too closely to the chaotic nature of its social arrangements. We live in a disorderly heap of houses under a set of rules whose ways and works are among those things which nobody can understand. The first step toward an improvement should be the formation of some genuine municipal government on the metropolitan area."

And of those who chiefly constitute the thirty-six "languid centres of animation," the same admirable journal says:

"No class of the community, we believe, would have shown the same callous inhumanity as has been evinced by the shopkeepers who constitute a majority of the population in the North of London. Perhaps the small farmers in some county districts would be as cruel if they had things their own way; but for the most part their administration of poor relief is largely controlled by the resident gentry. The shopkeepers in St. Pancras are absolute masters of the situation, and they use their power with an indifference to human life which a Sheffield saw-grinder might envy. Indeed, the comparison does the latter an injustice; for he only kills men in what he thinks the interest of his class, while the St. Pancras shopkeeper kills simply in the interest of his own pocket."

The casual wards of the workhouses supply a large portion of the hundreds of fever cases now crowding the hospitals, and the increase in the number of these vagabonds is alarming. In the Whitechapel Union, in the East Central District, there were 5,411 casuals relieved in 1864; 6,890 in 1865; 10,638 in 1866; 13,808 in 1867; 16,775 in 1868; and 20,343 in 1869. These, I presume, are cases of relief, and as in the cases of drunkenness in the Police returns, the same individuals are counted several times; but the steady, rapid increase is not the less remarkable. MONADNOCK.

SOUTH DALMATIA.

Fresh Facts in Relation to the Revolt—Advisability of a Compromise.

Cattaro (Nov. 21) correspondence Pall Mall Gazette.

A sharp engagement has taken place between the troops and the insurgents, with considerable losses on each side. A strong column, dispatched to reinforce the fort of Dragalj, were obliged to proceed by a narrow defile, which winds for several miles between two steep and rocky mountains. Taking advantage of the ground, the mountaineers occupied every favorable position for attack, and poured down a murderous fire on the column, directed, however, principally on the officers, and with such deadly effect that the Major and three Lieutenants were speedily killed, and several others wounded. The insurgents, whose position was only denoted by the smoke from the guns, suffered scarcely at all till they descended into the open, when the fire of the troops caused deadly havoc among them. Some idea, however, may be had of the intrepid bearing of these mountaineers from the fact—and I believe it is strictly fact—that their number did not exceed 300, while the regulars whom they attacked were 800 strong. Among the prisoners taken by the Austrians was one on whom a letter was found, bearing the signature of a well-known Montenegran chief, assuring his friend that not only were the whole sympathies of his countrymen with the cause, but that the Prince himself was only wanting a pretext—which he was sure the Austrian invasion of his territory would soon afford him—to show how he accepted the lot of his Dalmatians, and made common cause with them in the struggle. As the long sought-for advantage of a post on the Adriatic would amply repay the Montenegrans if this revolt should prove a success, there is very little reason to doubt how heartily they would embrace a cause with such a splendid reward attached to it. This demand for a seaport has been preferred by the Montenegrans for a number of years back, and as uniformly resisted by Austria, who is too well aware what use Russia would have made of any footing—even the smallest—in the Adriatic. The events, therefore, which are now occurring in South Dalmatia cannot be regarded as mere local troubles, coupled as they are known to be with the sympathies of neighboring populations, which nourish old grudges against Austria, and which cherish kindred feelings of race and traditions with a large proportion of the ill-affected subjects of the empire. Some compromise with the revolt—and it is not very easy to say what that compromise could be without great loss of prestige to the Government—or the immediate occupation of Montenegro, are, in the opinion of the ablest Austrian Generals, the only alternatives the case admits of. To continue to "operate" as at present—that is, to proceed to occupy certain detached positions only approachable by passes between mountains—is a ruinous sacrifice of life to the troops, and in particular to the officers, who are singled out by insurgents safely placed behind rocks or brushwood, and all of them accomplished marksmen. The number of men invalided already among the troops from the character of the warfare, and the terrible privations of cold and hunger to which they are exposed, exceeds all belief, and every return vessel to Trieste is crowded with sick and wounded to an extent out of all proportion with the apparent magnitude of the struggle. The district of the Zuppa, which so lately had given in its submission to the Imperial Government, is again in arms, and many of the inhabitants have been found among the killed in the last engagements. The military *attaché* to Her Majesty's Embassy at Vienna has obtained permission from the Austrian Minister at War, General KUHN, to go to Cattaro, a favor not accorded without difficulty in the well-known dislike Austrians entertain to anything like comment on their proceedings; but of course this gentleman's report will be strictly and confidentially for his own Government, and we shall still be left to "pick up" our few facts from very garbled narratives or from telegrams which have previously been submitted to a censorship which leaves to them very little, if any, significance.

KHEDIVE AND VIZIER

Text of the Latest Letter from the Egyptian Sovereign.

From la Turquie.

The text of the last letter from the Khedive to the Grand Vizier is as follows:

"By the communication from the British Ambassador to the English Consul, and with which the latter has made me acquainted, I now know the real views of your Highness on the subject of the agents I might send to Europe for the purpose of negotiating the special arrangements I might deem it to conclude with the European Powers, within the limits of the firman of privileges. Desiring that you should read this document, I send it to my Capou-Keaya, requesting him to lay it before you.

The deduction from it is that the Porte would be contented if those agents should be simply presented to the Ministers of Foreign Affairs for the first time by the representatives of the Sultan, without any further interference with the mission of the former. Although since the firman of 1842 the Egyptian agents have introduced themselves without intermediaries to the Ministers of the various States, I hasten to show my attachment to the august person of His Majesty, and my desire to conform to the intentions of the Government by accepting the tenor of the aforesaid concession, and acting in accordance with it. I am sincerely grateful to your Excellency for having been pleased thus to elucidate this point.

"In addition, having received from persons worthy of confidence the news that I should not be obliged to submit my Budget to the Porte, I am rejoiced to be able to hope that the report is exact. Besides, your Highness having deigned to give me the gratifying assurance that His Majesty was disposed to maintain the privileges successively accorded by Imperial decrees since 1841, my hope becomes confirmed and is converted into certitude.

One sole point now remains: that of the authorization of loans. I have the firm conviction that this will be equally resolved, by recourse to the formal terms of the firmans, with the perfect equity which every one recognizes in your Highness.

In fact, if the matter is attentively considered how injurious this subordination would be in all the affairs, small or great, of the province of Egypt, the administration of which has been confided to me solely by the benevolence of the Sultan, the fact is evident that the last firman accorded would be valueless.

If matters had not been thus situated, I should have had no other duty, I am aware, than to submit to a simple indication from you.

Feeling confident that all the communications from you have been inspired by the most perfect sincerity and the most entire purity of intention, I, on my side, speak to you with all honesty and trust, relying on the pleasing assurance that His Majesty has no wish to lessen the privileges accorded by his imperial munificence, as well as on the perfect equity and high sagacity which so eminently distinguished your Highness.

I hope that in also accepting this point in the way above explained, you will deign to employ your good offices to obtain the augumentation in favor of the Porte and fecund benevolence of His Majesty, more precious to me than the whole world and all that it contains."

Postponement of the Turkish Ultimatum.

The *Levant Herald* contradicts a rumor that the Sultan had replied to the last letter of the Viceroy of Egypt. No action is to be taken in the matter, it says, until after the departure from Egypt of the Empress EUGENIE and the Emperor of Austria. According to dispatches from Constantinople received in Paris, the Turkish Government has resolved to postpone until Dec. 5 the ultimatum which it purposes sending to the Viceroy. It will then give him a fortnight to decide upon his answer.

THE PANTIN TRAGEDY.

Discovery of the Remains of the Elder Kinck.

The body of the elder KINCK was found on Nov. 25, near Cernay, in Alsace. The *Gaulois* gives the following particulars of the discovery:

"The body was discovered in a wood by the side of a ruined chateau, in the small commune of Herrenfluch, near Wattwiller. The population of the neighborhood would not discontinue their search notwithstanding the want of success, and the departure of the Police agent sent from Paris by M. CLAUDE. They had given up all hope of finding anything under the trees, and were extending their examination to the brushwood on the skirt of the wood, when they remarked a number of crows, which flew away at their approach. The collection of them was so great on the same point that the attention of the searchers was aroused, and they proceeded toward the spot. Several of those birds remained on a small heap of stones, fighting for some pieces of flesh, and only abandoned their prey at the last moment. There could no longer be any doubt—a corpse was certainly there; in fact, the mangled remains of a human foot were protruding through the stones. In a few moments the earth was cleared away, and a body in an advanced state of decomposition was exposed. "It is JOHN KINCK!" all the persons present exclaimed at the same moment. The examining magistrate of Belfort, who had not quitted the neighborhood, was sent for, and on arriving proceeded to an investigation. No doubt as to the identity of the body was possible, although the features were not recognizable, the knitted stockings being similar to those worn by the children, while the clothing was remembered by all those who had seen KINCK before the crime. The body was removed with great precaution, and placed on a small mound of earth, and a number of men having been appointed to prevent idlers from approaching too near, a medical man was sent for from Guebwiller. The legal identification and the *post-mortem* examination was fixed for the next day. It appears," adds *Gaulignani*, "that M. SOUVERAS, the Police agent, on returning to Paris after his unsuccessful search in Alsace, went without delay to TROPPMANN and informed him of the failure of his exertions. The other declared that he had given correct indications, and that a wrong path must have been followed. He then repeated his former statement, which, it may be remembered, was to this effect: "He had enticed KINCK into the Haut-Rhin. On leaving the railway station on the Mulhausen line, at about 3 in the afternoon, they entered an inn, and afterward, under the pretext of going to discover a method of fabricating base coin, proceeded toward the forest. Not far from the ruins of the chateau of Herrenfluch, between Cernay and Olwiller, KINCK felt tired and thirsty. TROPPMANN, who had provided himself with prussic acid, gave him some in a glass of water, and the other fell dead on the spot." After this statement he again entered into a description of the place where he had buried the body, which, it seems, agrees with the spot where the corpse has now been found.

EARTHQUAKES.

Natural Phenomena in Germany.

The Prussian journals state that shocks of earthquake were still felt at Gross Gerau. A letter from that place sets forth that on the night of Nov. 14 to Nov. 15, within the space of four hours and a half, twenty-four peals of subterraneous thunder, seven of them accompanied by shocks, were distinctly heard. The shaking motion of the earth was violent enough to waken the soundest sleepers. In the night of the 16th to 17th inst. the thundering was repeated sixty times in three hours, and between 1 and 2 o'clock A. M., a shock was felt which shook the houses and made the walls and beams creak. At present there seem to be alternate intervals of repose and convulsion, the duration of each being a few hours. On the 19th inst., at 6:30 in the evening, another severe shock was felt at Gross Gerau. The *Darmstadter Courier* says that according to measurements taken by some engineer officers, the whole site of the little town is now two or three inches lower than it was before the earthquake visitation. Notwithstanding the great number of shocks that have been felt none of the houses have fallen, though walls are to be seen in many places curving outward, and between forty and fifty chimneys are in a precarious condition. A letter from Darmstadt, written last Monday, announces that the shocks in Gross Gerau are again increasing in frequency and intensity. The writer adds that many of the inhabitants are suffering from various forms of nervous disease, and even insanity has in some cases been produced by the perpetual anxiety to which these alarming phenomena have given rise.

CUBAN AFFAIRS.

ARRIVAL OF THE MORRO CASTLE.

The steamship *Morro Castle*, from Havana Dec. 5, reached this port yesterday. By the courtesy of Purser R. W. ALBERT our Havana correspondence was promptly at hand. Our special representative's letter follows:

The Great Battle at Tacuayabon—The Havana Railroad—Spanish Generals—Confiscation—Prisoners for Spain—Extracts from the Voz—The Havana Consulate—War News.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Saturday, Dec. 4, 1869.

The burning of Tacuayabon, accounts of which I furnished in one of my last letters, is still a subject of comment. I now let my informants, who are well known to me and whose veracity is undoubted, being in addition, corroborated by the letter of your Remedios correspondent, tell their own story. It begins with this startling announcement:

The town of Tacuayabon is not now and never has been a town, or even village, but only a stray collection of huts and about ten buildings of larger proportions, whose tinted values would not amount to $15,000. This town, the assertions of the Havana journals notwithstanding, was never burned by the insurgents, and no attempt made by them to do so. My informants were in the town and on a neighboring plantation, when they saw the keeper of the railroad station running in hot haste toward the settlement, shouting at the top of his voice that thousands of insurgents were coming, whereupon all the available fighting men of the settlement took refuge in a very strong stone house, swearing by the honor of Spain that they would die defending the country. Minutes passed, and no enemy yet; heroism began to pale before prudence and several volunteers, accompanied by a few boys, went toward the station, where not a single insurgent was to be seen. When they had gained a little confidence several shots were fired from the bushes, and all ran helter-skelter toward the settlement. At the same time fire was seen to issue from the station house, and stray shots followed the volunteers, who by this time had reached the settlement, and had begun to fortify themselves in a stone house. Two boys were killed and two volunteers wounded; a few insurgents were seen about the burning station house, which, with a few adjoining houses, was completely destroyed. The adjoining houses were inhabited by the Chinese laborers of the railway, on whom the loss falls severely, as three cotton shirts and six pair of pants (somewhat the worse for wear) were completely destroyed. As the houses were built of home materials, palm and banana leaves, the amount of actual loss is much less, and they were all rebuilt in about two hours."

The other heroic deeds performed by both parties have been duly chronicled by the *Diario* and the Cuban sympathizers. My informants unfortunately saw nothing of what the above-named champions relate, and are reluctantly compelled to acknowledge that they fear that neither party would employ them as war correspondents.

THE HAVANA RAILROAD,

for many years under the management of ALDAMA, the present President of the Cuban Junta, who was generally considered a well-meaning but very careless man, has for years been in a very equivocal position. Running through the wealthiest portion of the Island of Cuba, enjoying even a monopoly of the carrying trade in many rich sugar districts, it nevertheless failed to pay dividends to its stockholders. Some months ago, the Government took the road in its own hands, appointing General CLARIJO its manager, aided by some of the stockholders as directors. The Treasury of the island presented a claim of $260,000, alleged to be due for taxes, duties, &c., and accepted as valid by the former directors. General CLARIJO demanded two months to examine the books and claims. This time was granted, and the result has been that the road not only owes nothing to the Treasury, but that the Treasury is indebted to the road to the tune of $98,000 for carrying mails, troops, &c. On Thursday the directors held a meeting declaring a dividend of four per cent., and they stated that within a very short time they expected to declare another dividend. No matter what the political sentiments of the Cubans may be who own stock in this road, they are perfectly content to have a Spanish patriot, who declares dividends, to manage the road, instead of a Cuban patriot who does the contrary.

CONFISCATION.

The confiscation or embargo of estates and other property belonging to revolutionary Cubans still continues. The Commission have been enlarged by the appointment of the following well-known gentlemen, those in italics being wealthy and influential Cubans siding with the Spaniards: *Pedro Montalvo*, J. Y. ZANGRANIZ, JULIAN ALVAREZ, J. E. MORE, *Manuel de Armas*, N. TRANCOSO and *M. Ajuria*. The furniture of the ALDAMA and DELMONTE families continues to be offered at auction, and the Aldama plantations are now guarded by Matanzas volunteers to prevent accidents, such as burning the cane and sugar houses. These plantations produce about 50,000 boxes of sugar annually. If the Government can secure the crops of these and other confiscated plantations, a great deal of money will be saved to the taxpayers toward paying the expenses of the war. The Captain-General has ordered that $3,000 be paid monthly out of the revenues derived from confiscated properties to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bayamo, to attend to the necessities of the poor in that jurisdiction.

ON TO SPAIN

and to prisons is the watchward of the Spaniards against all those who are considered disaffected or enemies to the Government. Colonel UDUETA, who surrendered the town of Bayamo to the Cubans, and who was sentenced to imprisonment by order of a court martial, went by the last mail steamer to serve out his time in Spain. Seven more went by the same steamer, among them MR. ADOLFO MOLINER, a Cuban planter, who was arrested at 3 in the afternoon and left at 5. MR. MOLINER, although a member of the volunteer force, and apparently only anxious to make plenty of sugar, has long been suspected. The real cause of his transportion has not transpired, but the *Voz de Cuba* undoubtedly referred to his case in the following very significant article:

"We know that owing to different causes foreign to the present question there are in Cuba many insurgents whom the people qualify as sympathizers, who live among us, shake hands with us, hold lucrative positions, carry the national cockade proudly, and contribute to patriotic subscriptions, make numerous protests of flaming Spanishism, while remaining, nevertheless, our worst and most dangerous enemies."

Speaking of a probable rupture between Spain and the United States, the same journal says:

"The Spaniards have suffered and will suffer much, but what are these sufferings when we are sure of saving our national honor? We may sustain some losses, but the Americans would lose honor and interest at the same time, and if the God of battles should abandon (which is improbable) the cause of right and reason to give the victory to the iniquitous and unjust, Spain can always talk like FRANCIS I. after the battle of Padua. But what would the American Union say if the fate of arms should be against her? Where could she hide her shame and dishonor?"

Within the past few days the *Voz* has moderated its tone considerably, and appears to be ashamed of having indulged in such braggadocio.

THE HAVANA CONSULATE

has again undergone a change, owing to the resignation of MR. PLUMB and the temporary appointment of MR. HALL, the efficient Consul at Matanzas, whose permanent appointment by the President is desired by the mercantile community and all American citizens. The course of MR. PLUMB during his term of office has been most admirable, and might be taken as a model for all Consuls in foreign countries. Unostentatious and gentlemanly, he has exercised more influence than any previous Consul. The respectable and neutral portion of our population regrets him; those who hate him for the accustomed cut as gentlemen and tell the truth under all circumstances, are glad of his departure. Mr. PLUMB'S administration has been a stormy one, and he has succeeded in obtaining the liberty of more Americans by ex-official interference than the public at large would suppose. Mr. HALL, his temporary successor, is a man of great experience, and has had quite a lengthy residence in Cuba.

WAR NEWS.

The Spanish war steamer *Guadalquiver* having on board a part of the volunteer batallion recently organized in Havana and Matanzas, known as Cazadores de Valmaseda, entered the port of Cienfuegos on the 28th ult. These troops formed part of the forces employed in the much-talked-of search through the Cienaga de Zapata after rebs. that were not there. The *Guadalquiver* received them Cochino Bay, an anchorage immediate to the ground where the hunt took place. The result of only a few days campaigning was astonishing—clothes torn to shreds, some men left minus one shoe, others with none at all; Panama hats, the brims of which had been left hanging on the bushes in the swamp. A few heroes had even lost their guns in the mire. The difficulties that might present themselves to one passing through Montezuma Swamp in New-York, or the low lands that border the Kankakee River in Northern Indiana, are as nothing compared with La Cienaga de Zapata, so the poor success of the Spaniards in beating the ground for rebel game is not to be wondered at.

El Voluntario, a journal published at Manzanilla, notices the capture of the insurgent partisan Don MANUEL CODENA, a person who, on account of his great wealth and intelligence, exerted much influence in the rebel ranks. In the Santa Clara District a detachment of the volunteer battalion, Tiradores de la Patria, surprised and took at the point of the bayonet (*i. e.*, after the rebs, in accordance with their usual tactics, had vacated the premises) an insurgent encampment. They killed two men, and captured four guns and six horses. The Spaniards continued the pursuit and routed about 400 insurrectionists under command of VILLAMIL and ROLOF from another fortified camp. These were seen to carry off their wounded. The volunteers lost one killed and had a man bruised. A company of regular troops reconnoitering the Magues hills, killed one rebel and captured eight horses. Another detachment of troops not far from Santa Clara, at a point known as La Sierra, after a sharp skirmish, took and destroyed a rebel camp, killing three and wounding several. Seven insurgents presented themselves to the authorities of St. Clara within the past week. The telegraph lines forming part of the central *red* through this district are being repaired and put in working order. In the sugar estate Fortuna, ten armed men repulsed a large squad of insurgents, killing and wounding several. Several estates in this jurisdiction were fired last week, but the guards succeeded in putting out the fires before any serious damage had been done. At San Juan y Martinez two volunteers were murdered at their homes. This crime, of course laid at the door of the insurgents, is attributable most likely to motives of personal revenge. Day before yesterday the partisan LUIS CANALLO, with four of his men, gave themselves up to the officer in command at Villa Clara.

SANCTI ESPIRITUS.

Letters notice the capture, by a company of contra guerillas, under command of Major HILARIO DE SANDOVAL, of two encampments where several rebels were killed and many arms, twenty horses, and eleven insurgents were captured, including a leader, CEPADA. A few days later the same officer took another camp, where he found forty horses, a large quantity of salt, provisions, &c. The writer of the letter adds that insurgents in small parties are presenting themselves daily to the officer commanding at Sancti Espiritus. The Remedios journals have in their columns of local news, among other items, some relating to the burning of the sugar estates of Don PELAYO VIGIL, Donna GERTRUDES PALMERA DE BONACHEA, Señor GARCIA Y LAREDO. The rural Police of Remedios captured a few days ago a party of runaway Chinese, eighty in all, half of whom managed to escape; the remainder were taken to Remedios, and their only reply to all questions asked was "*No sabi*," "I don't know." Perfect Chinese know-nothings were they, evidently. On the surroundings of

TRINIDAD

fires were occuring almost daily in the cane fields of the various sugar estates, but as all of them have more or less volunteers as guards the fires were generally extinguished before much damage was done. The insurgents hardly ever succeed in firing the building, their endeavors being confined to the cane fields on the outskirts of the estates, and as yet the cane is too green to burn well.

MISCELLANEOUS GOSSIP.

Official notice has been given of the reopening to the public of the telegraph line as far east as Remedios. Several steamers with troops from Spain are expected to arrive in this port to-day, and great preparations are being made to receive them. General CARBO, second in command, leaves to-day or to-morrow to assume command of the troops, some 15,000 in all, operating in the jurisdiction of Cinco Villas. General CARBO is known to be energetic and honest, so much is expected of him. The family of the Captain-General and several hundred soldiers arrived today in the Spanish mail steamer. All passes granted to travel about the island have been recalled for inspection, in order to discover the persons who sold or gave their papers to the insurgents. The shares of the Spanish Bank sell at from 15 to 18 per cent. premium; the notes of the bank are at a discount of 2½ per cent. against gold. The monthly circular of SOSAT & USLAR, Cardenas, speaking of the crops, says:

"For several reasons the sugar campaign of 1869-70 is commencing earlier than we are accustomed to. The unfavorable rainy weather during the last crop season did not allow many of our planters to work all their standing cane, which they now hasten to do, the weather being favorable and the yield good. Although the insurrection, which so far has hardly done any injury to this district, appears to be dying out gradually, the apprehensions for conflagrations on the sugar estates have not been removed, and their owners are anxious to secure of their crops as much as possible before the approach of the dry season, when the burning of cane fields is not an unusual thing, and less with the circumstances we labor under. The yield is satisfactory, and although many planters complain of the harm the dry weather of the last months has done them, the prospects on the whole are favorable, and we have hopes of a good average crop in this jurisdiction." QUASIMODO.

"Horrible Cruelties at Sea"—The Case of the "Sonora."

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Perhaps no man ever experienced a more genuine surprise that Captain SAMUEL HUTCHINSON, Jr., of the ship *Sonora*, as he opened your paper this morning and found that he had been the subject of an item headed as above.

The statement which some one has palmed off upon your paper is simply ridiculous, and is used to compel the settlement of one of those miserable cases of wages and assault and battery with which every shipmaster is afflicted who from time to time comes into the port of New-York.

The facts in this case are simply these:

The sailors mentioned in your article having received their advance and other money, so that they were indebted to the ship, deserted from her at Ylollo, Philippine Islands.

The master, as in duty bound, arrested them for desertion, had them placed by the authorities of the island in the fort, without close confinement, where they remained till the vessel was ready for sea, when the master went to the fort to take them aboard. The men refused to go, repeatedly and openly threatening that if they were taken aboard they would murder the master and officers, in consequence of which the authorities of the island sent six men aboard in irons.

There being no United States Consul at Ylollo, the ship proceeded to Manila, where the men were handed over to the United States Consul, who put them in jail and kept them there until they consented to go aboard and attend to their duties in an orderly manner. Three days before the ship sailed from Manila, three of them came aboard promising repentance and obedience, and came with the vessel to New-York. The others were paid off and discharged by orders of the Consul.

As to confinement on the ship we have only to say that the men were ironed in as easy a manner as they could be and be securely kept, so that the lives of the officers whom they had threatened might be safe. They were confined in the between-decks, which is a space 200 feet long, thirty-eight feet wide and eight and a half feet high, with nothing in it except a few cases of camphor, which occupied not over one-fortieth part of the between-decks. This roomy place was well ventilated, having a scuttle opening from it into the cabin. The hatches were not closed in the daytime, except once in a violent hurricane. Five hundred men could have occupied the place with comfort.

As to "chains on ankles and wrists, and rotten fish and the filth of the hold," Captain HUTCHINSON received the first knowledge or intimation of all these things through your paper to-day. The story of the putrid meat at Ylollo is disposed of by the fact that all the meat used aboard the ship in port was fresh from the shore each day, and parts of the same animal were used by master, officers and crew.

Captain HUTCHINSON is a resident of Salem, Mass.; has been a shipmaster for twenty years, sailing for the best houses in the States; never has been suspected, much less charged with abuse of any sailor, and alleges that the story of your paper was made up out of whole cloth for the purpose of compelling the settlement of the suit.

He has retained us to defend the case, and we shall show the exact truth of every statement we have made.

GOODRICH & WHEELER,
No. 59 Wall-street.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Dec. 9, 1869.

CURRENT NOTES.

Boston succeeded in getting 138 passengers into one of its street cars on Tuesday.

The bricklayers are to hold a National Convention at Chicago on the first of January.

GAIL HAMILTON says that "women pay their debts instinctively."

The Rochester City Council wished to keep the street lamps lighted from dusk till daylight, but the Mayor vetoed the bill.

Admiral DAHLGREN has been looking after his coal interests near Nelsonville, Ohio, and is now in Columbus.

JAMES WATSON, a member of the Legislature of Virginia and of the State Constitutional Convention, died in Richmond on Monday night.

The New-Hampshire Woman's Suffrage Association will hold its first convention in Concord on Thursday and Friday, Dec. 30 and 31.

The Columbia *Phœnix* says that the "rebels" of South Carolina "*have* seen enough of war."

A Coroner's jury in Wilmington, N. C., has returned a verdict that the deceased "came to his death by accidental burning and old age."

The residence of Ex-Congressman HIRAM MCCULLOUGH, near Elkton, Md., was burned on Tuesday afternoon. His library was saved.

The Providence *Herald* reports that the Sound steamers have made Goat Island a regular stopping place. The *Old Colony* was the last one ashore there.

A young man in New-London, Conn., is playing a game of chess with a friend in St. Louis, the moves being communicated by mail. They both anticipate a long life.

Montreal complains that its Custom House is too small, much dilapidated and liable to be flooded by the annual rising of the river. Montreal, therefore, wants a new one.

Maine papers are discussing whether a Sunday School in Bangor which requires the constant presence of two policemen to preserve order, is a success.

Official returns from forty-eight counties in Texas give General DAVIS 9,000 majority. The Legislature and two Congressmen, perhaps three, are Republican.

Governor STEVENSON, of Kentucky, recommends to the Legislature that they call a convention to revise the State Constitution. The present Constitution was adopted nearly twenty years ago.

The Richmond *Whig* urges the Virginians to abstain from all offensive participation in politics, seek kindly relations with all, take help from any quarter, and push their fortunes to the utmost.

Boston capitalists have formed a company to construct a canal, which shall afford a sufficient depth of water to float the largest vessels through a narrow neck of land separating Buzzard's Bay from Cape Cod Bay.

A lady passenger, terrified by the recent collision on the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, threw her child out of the window after the danger was entirely over. Some one caught the child and saved it from injury.

Dr. JOHNSON, a member of the last Assembly of Ohio, is dangerously ill from the effects of poison received into his system by slightly cutting his thumb while performing a surgical operation.

Toronto Courts are to try a breach of promise suit, the fair petitioner in which is 60, and the gay deceiver 70 years of age. The latter recently married another lady, and his first love wants $5,000 to soothe her lacerated feelings.

There are some Italians who do not favor the erection of a monument to CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS in this country, and they held a meeting in Boston on Tuesday night to give expression to their dissent.

Native cod have displaced the Atlantic fish in San Francisco, and now it is claimed that there is a direct and profitable opening for a mackerel-curing establishment on the Southern coast of California. The fish are free, and the salt and land are free.

It was contended in a recent suit in Baltimore that the Maryland State banks were not relieved from their obligation to pay the school fund tax by becoming national banks. The jury thought differently, and returned a verdict for the defendants. The case will be taken to the Court of Appeals.

A pet dog in Montgomery County, Pennsylvania, went mad a day or two ago and bit its owner, his two children and one of his servants, a neighbor, a horse and a goat. Influenced, perhaps, by sympathy for the goat, the owner then permitted the dog to be killed.

While two men were playing cards for a shot gun in Cameron, Mo., on the 4th inst., a dispute arose, and one of them seized the gun and shot the other dead. The assassin fled, but it is said the whole town is in pursuit, and that if he is caught Lynch law will probably send him after his victim.

A young man thought to frighten two young ladies upon their return from a party in Sparta, Tenn., a few nights ago, by wrapping himself in a sheet and suddenly appearing before them on a lonely road. One of the ladies fainted and fell to the ground, and the other ran home, reaching there a raving maniac.

The New-Orleans *Republican* asserts that Miss PET MCKAY, accounts of whose supposed suicide in the Mississippi River at Quincy, Ill., a month or so, were widely published, is now in that city, apparently quite reconciled to the fact that she probably will not become an angel for some time to come.

Hon. CASSIUS M. CLAY will continue his residence in Madison County, Ky. The Lexington *Statesman* says that his old battle, commenced thirty odd years ago, is not quite through, and that he has come back to add his energy and ability to that of the bold, true men of the State in organizing the Republican Party, and this time for victory.

A delegate from the Iroquois Indians of Canada has recently visited the Lower Provinces to urge a confederation of the Six Nations and the removal of all the tribes to Ontario. It is claimed they could thus have better schools and churches, and a more stringent enforcement of the laws. A Council of Chiefs will be held at Tobique in January, with this object in view.

Governor STEVENSON, of Kentucky, entreats the members of the State Legislature to reassert fearlessly, and in their action maintain, that the Federal structure of American self-government is one of limited and enumerated powers, and that the maintenance and vindication of the reserved rights of the States is the greatest safeguard of civil liberty. But he adds, they must be "tolerant to the caprices of folly and prejudice."

General GEORGE H. THOMAS, has expressed, in a letter to the members of an Ohio regiment, his pleasure at the custom among the regiments of the Army of the Cumberland of holding annual reunions, and says that the fact that two or three regiments which did not serve in the same brigade or division, can join together and have a successful meeting, is "strong evidence of the harmony which extended through the whole army when engaged in the patriotic undertaking of preserving the Government."

The friends of Paymaster W. C. MARCY, now stationed at the Mare Island Navy Yard, and accused of being a defaulter, say that the $38,000 drawn by him and stopped by Admiral PORTER was the regular sum due for current expenses on the Pacific coast. They admit that MARCY is short in his accounts to a considerable extent, but claim that he informed the Department of his situation so soon as he was aware of it, and made an assignment of all his property to protect the Government from loss, which it is alleged will be more than sufficient for that purpose.

RAILROAD ENTERPRISES.

The New-York and New-Haven Line—Harlem River and Portchester Railroad.

President BISHOP and his associate officers of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company, have carried out a vast amount of work in the way of improvements during the past year, and expect to accomplish still more during the ensuing one if possible. Substantial fire-proof buildings for engine houses, machine shops, blacksmiths' shops, car shops, &c., covering an area of more than three acres of ground, have been erected at New-Haven at a cost of about $400,000, and the Company have acquired possession of land fronting the bay or harbor there, which can be rendered available for building purposes, to the extent of seventy-five acres. At Bridgeport a new iron bridge has been constructed across the Pequonick River at an expense of $50,000. At Greens Farms a neat and comfortable depot has been erected.

Over the Mianus River at Coscob, a handsome and substantial iron bridge is now in the course of construction in the place of the temporary wooden structure put up after a large portion of the old bridge was destroyed by fire a few years ago. The cost of this work will amount to about $80,000. At Portchester a plot of land was purchased about six months ago for the site of a new depot. The sum of $10,000 was paid for the ground, and in the course of the ensuing Summer a fine brick building 150 feet long will be erected for the accommodation of passengers and freighting business of the place, at an additional expense of about $10,000 to $15,000.

Eight acres of land, eligibly located, a short distance above the present station at New-Rochelle, were recently purchased at a cost of $17,000, and upon that site handsome and commodious buildings for depot purposes, embracing all the modern conveniences, will be erected next Summer at an expense of from $12,000 to $15,000. The Company, since increasing the amount of their capital stock, have purchased a block of ground in New-York, fronting on Fourth-avenue, between Forty-fifth and Forty-sixth streets, at a cost of about $500,000, and laid down about 6,000 tons of steel rail, and have now contracted for 2,500 tons more, and the remainder of the road will be laid with steel rails as far as it may be found necessary to replace the iron ones. In connection with this subject, it may be stated that the acquisition of the franchise and property of what is known as the Harlem Bridge and Portchester Railroad Company, by persons who are the most

the case to be one of grand larceny, and a warrant was then issued by Justice DODGE. This document being placed in the hands of Captain KELSO, a detective was sent to Albany last evening to bring the accused to this City for trial.

PLAYING DETECTIVE.

A Shrewd Operator Fairly Caught—Names of Swindled Parties.

Complaints have been made from time to time, of late, at Police Headquarters relative to the movements of a man named EDWARD G. HOWE, alias Geo. E. Howe, who pretended to be a detective in the Albany Police Department, and in that character managed to defraud several firms out of small sums of money under promise of obtaining property stolen from them. He was in the habit of visiting these firms who had suffered from the depredations of burglars or thieves, and stating that he could secure the return of their property. In support of his assertion the pseudo detective generally exhibited letters of recommendation from Inspector DILKS and "Captain JOHN H. KELSO," written on the official paper of the Department, which stated that the bearer was a prominent member of the Capitol Police. These notes always lulled the suspicions of the proposed victims, and they entered into negotiations with the impostor, paying him money as a retainer, only to find themselves swindled and without any seeming redress.

As the officials at the Central Office had no knowledge of this new operator in an old *rôle* and as the signature of Captain KELSO was wholly incorrect as well as forged, steps were taken by that officer to secure the arrest of his supposed friend. Entering into consultation with Messrs. DEGRAAF and TAYLOR, furniture dealers at No. 87 Bowery, Captain KELSO induced them to insert an advertisement in a morning journal stating that a box of valuables had been stolen from their premises, and making an offer to treat confidentially for their recovery. Four days elapsed before the gudgeon bit at the hook thus temptingly held out before him, but on the fifth day a man called at the store and gave the name of EDWARD HOWE, stating that he was a detective and could recover the stolen property, at the same time exhibiting letters from Police Headquarters. An interview was appointed with HOWE, and the Captain notified. In due time HOWE again appeared at the store, and was immediately taken in custody by Detectives MCDOUGALL and SIMINGTON, who were in waiting. The prisoner attempted to hoodwink the officers by stating that he was a detective, and showed a Metropolitan Police badge as a guarantee of the fact, though where he obtained it could not be ascertained, as the number had been removed therefrom.

Yesterday afternoon the prisoner was arraigned before Justice DOWLING, at the Tombs, when several complaints were made against him. JOHN M. DOUBLEDAY, of No. 22 Wooster-street, testified that on Nov. 29, the accused called upon him and exhibited the following letter:

METROPOLITAN POLICE DISTRICT, PRECINCT NO. DETECTIVE, NEW-YORK, Nov. 29, 1869.

J. M. DOUBLEDAY, Esq., *Dear Sir:* Allow me to introduce to you Detective STEBBINS, the efficient young detective of Albany, who has information of your robbery. Negotiate with him with perfect security, as his efficiency is undoubted. Yours, &c.,

JOHN H. KELSO Chief Detective Force, M. P.

which lulled his suspicions, so he entered into consultation with him. The prisoner stated that a well-known receiver of stolen goods in Albany, known as "English Bill," was in possession of a portion of the stolen property and had agreed to secure the remainder. Mr. DOUBLEDAY believed this statement and cheerfully advanced the sum of $30 for expenses.

J. MILTON FERRY, of No. 76 Bowery, stated that on the first inst., his partner received the following letter from the accused:

CENTRAL DEPARTMENT OF METROPOLITAN POLICE, NO. 300 MULBERRY-STREET, NEW-YORK, Nov. 30, 1869.

MESSRS. HOWE & FERRY: *Sirs:* Mr. GEORGE S. HOWE, the bearer, one of the most efficient of the Albany detectives, has track of your robbery, and calls to consult you. As I have positive information that the thieves left the City, I would advise you to place the matter entirely in Mr. HOWE's hands.

Yours, &c., GEORGE H. KELSO, Captain Detective Force.

And he, after considerable consultation, was induced to pay HOWE the sum of $7 for expenses, only to find himself swindled.

LOUIS WINDMULLER, of No. 20 Reade-street, had also been victimized to the extent of $20 by the same means, and he entered a complaint against the prisoner.

The detectives are also in possession of the following letters used by HOWE to effect loans of money:

METROPOLITAN POLICE DISTRICT, PRECINCT NO. DETECTIVE, NEW-YORK, Dec. 3, 1869.

WM. C. JOURDAN, ESQ.: *Sir:* Mr. THOMAS E. HOWE, one of the Albany detectives, and a most efficient one, has four "friends" in limbo. I would advise you to place everything immediately in his hands, prevent a *habeas corpus*. Yours, &c.,

GEO. H. KELSO, Captain.

CENTRAL DEPARTMENT OF METROPOLITAN POLICE, NO. 300 MULBERRY-STREET, NEW-YORK, Dec. 6, 1869.

MRS. WM. PHALAN: *Sir:* Mr. GEO. E. HOWE, one of the Albany detectives, has information of your husband. You will attend immediately to this affair. Yours, &c., GEO. H. KELSO, Captain.

CENTRAL DEPARTMENT OF METROPOLITAN POLICE, NO. 300 MULBERRY-STREET, NEW-YORK, Dec. 7, 1869.

Messrs. Benton & Smith:

SIR: After having almost deemed the search for your goods a failure, Mr. THOS. F. HOWE, one of the ablest of the Albany Detectives, has possession of one of the leaders, caught in Syracuse. I would suggest a speedy attention, to prevent a *habeas corpus*.

GEO. H. KELSO, Captain.

The victims will probably make complaints to-day. The manner in which HOWE obtained the official paper for use in manufacturing the letters, is known to the detectives—though they decline to make any explanation—showing that HOWE must have had access to their rooms. Indeed, it is understood that such was the fact, as HOWE was recognized in Court as an old lounger in the office.

The magistrate remanded the accused for further examination, and he will introduce HOWE to any other victims at 11 o'clock. The carrying of a Metropolitan Police shield and representing himself as an officer, is a separate offence, and the magistrate will accept a complaint for that also. HOWE gave his residence as No. 27 Allen-street, and seemed to think the matter a good joke, though he will probably find it an expensive one.

The Astoria Homicide.

The examination of Mr. GEORGE T. CHAMBERS, who is charged with the homicide of JOHN MYERS, Jr., in Astoria, while shooting at a chicken upon his premises, will be continued before Justice SNEDEKER, at Jamaica, on Monday next, the 13th inst. A good deal of excitement has been occasioned in Astoria and its vicinity by the affair, and undue prejudice, it is claimed, has been created against the accused. Mr. CHAMBERS has been taken before several magistrates, to whom applications have been made to hold him for willful murder. Suspension of public opinion is requested by his friends until all the facts are properly developed in the course of the regular judicial examination now in progress. Mr. JOHN D. TOWNSEND has been retained by Mr. CHAMBERS as his counsel, and will attend at the examination on the day of adjournment.

The Mayoralty Election—Why the Vote was Taken.

A distinguished lawyer, Mr. MURRAY HOFFMAN, has recently given it as his opinion that the term of office of Mayor HALL, who was elected in 1868, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. JOHN T. HOFFMAN, extends to the 1st day of January, 1871, or in other words, for the full term of two years from the day of his election.

Mr. HALL, it is understood, was satisfied with this decision, and saw no reason whatever for any election for Mayor being held this year. The Tammany General Committee, however, thought otherwise, and without notifying Mr. HALL until the very last moment, ordered the necessary ballots and boxes to be prepared. Under these circumstances the Mayor thought it better to let the election proceed. The Tammany Committee, it seems, were of opinion that if Mr. HALL's name was not put forward as a candidate, that some other person might run and claim to be elected Mayor, and then by getting out a *mandamus*, virtually suspend Mr. HALL, and put a temporary stop to all the business of his department.

The question will now arise, however, as to whether Mayor HALL was reëlected on Tuesday last for a further term of two years from the 1st of January, 1869, or whether he vacates his office on the 1st of January, 1871. As no notice was given of the recent election, the general opinion appears to be that it was invalid.

Custom House Appointments.

The following changes have occurred in the Custom House since Dec. 1: *Storekeepers at $4 per day*—Wm. H. Stuart *vice* C. W. Shewalter, removed; W. B. Crowell *vice* H. C. Boswell, removed; N. G. Williams *vice* J. H. Bell, promoted; Addison Farnsworth *vice* A. H. Rogers, removed; J. L. Waterhouse *vice* J. E. Hunt, removed. *Clerks, Third Division*—Frank Hay, at $2,500, *vice* Jas. Burt, resigned; David Lydig, at $2,000, *vice* F. Hay, promoted; J. H. Bell, at $1,800, *vice* D. Lydig, promoted.

Making Cigars by Machinery.

While machinery has been for a long time in use in most other branches of manufacture, until quite recently cigars have been made altogether by hand, the process requiring a skill which can be attained only by two or three years' apprenticeship. At length a machine has been devised which can be operated by girls after a few weeks' practice, and which performs the whole work of shaping the cigar, putting on the binding leaf and wrapper, and finishing the head much more thoroughly and neatly than can be done by hand. The apparatus is a very simple one, the important parts consisting of four concave rollers, two of which are set in a movable frame allowing them to be separated from the others to allow the roll of tobacco to be inserted. There is a separate machine for cutting out the wrappers of the required shape and size. The sole right of making the machine is owned by the American Cigar Machine Company, which, instead of parting with partial patent rights or selling the machines, for the present only leases them by the year. With these machines the cigars are made from two to four times as rapidly as by hand, and with much greater economy of material.

THE FENIAN FUNDS.

Application for an Increase of the Sinews of War.

The case of O'MAHONY *vs.* BELMONT, for the recovery of certain funds deposited with the latter to the credit of the Fenian cause, was again before the Superior Court, Special Term, yesterday, on an application of ROGER J. PAGE, counsel for plaintiff, to be allowed counsel fees and expenses out of the funds now held by THOMAS J. BARR as Receiver. In his petition Mr. PAGE states, among other facts, that as attorney and counsel for JOHN O'MAHONY he brought two suits, against the defendants and JOHN LAWLESS, for the purpose of recovering back certain deposits in gold amounting to $40,000; that BELMONT & Company claim no interest in the money so deposited except to be protected by the Court from any claim by the Government of Great Britain and Ireland against the same; that since the actions have been at issue there have been numerous collateral issues contested before the Court; that there are other outside actions pending in relation to this same money, all of which depend for their success on the establishing by O'MAHONY of his right to these funds; that among the other suits pending outside of this is one by WILLIAM H. BAILEY to recover $50,000 upon certain bonds of the Irish Republic; a suit by JAMES W. FITZGERALD to recover $5,000 for moneys donated or given to an association called the Fenian Brotherhood; a suit by the 'Longshoreman Association to recover $3,000 in gold, for moneys given to the Fenian Brotherhood; a suit by JEREMIAH O'DONOVAN VAN ROSSA, to recover $7,750 in gold, a claim for establishing and maintaining a newspaper in Dublin, Ireland, in the interests of the Fenian Brotherhood; and lastly, a suit by ADDISON J. RICE and JAMES G. WILSON, for the recovery of $5,000 or thereabouts, for fees, costs and expenses on behalf of JOHN LAWLESS and as his attorneys, in proceedings to recover a portion of said moneys. Mr. PAGE further states that he is the attorney for Mr. O'MAHONY in all these actions, seven in all, and that none of the parties to the other actions have assisted, or offered to assist him (O'MAHONY) in bearing any of the expenses of his litigation; that it will be necessary to take a large amount of testimony in Ireland and elsewhere by commission, involving large expenses, which O'MAHONY is unable to pay, and that LAWLESS, being a resident of Dublin, intends to use that circumstance to gain an advantage in taking testimony before the commission. On these grounds he asks for an order of the Court appropriating $5,000 of such moneys as counsel fees, and to cover the incidental expenses of prosecuting such actions.

Judge MCCUNN took the application under consideration and reserved his decision.

Desperate Affray in Seventh-Avenue.

JOHN STROH, a barber at No. 492 Seventh-avenue, was assaulted Wednesday evening in a saloon in Seventh-avenue, between Thirty-sixth and Thirty-seventh streets, by a number of roughs headed by one JAMES MCCONVILLE. After being struck, STROH ran home, pursued by his assailants, but reaching his shop first, he armed himself with a cavalry sabre, and when his pursuers came up he dealt MCCONVILLE a blow, fracturing his left arm. He was then disarmed and dragged into the street, where he was brutally kicked and beaten, but he finally escaped from them, and they amused themselves with destroying his property. MCCONVILLE, who had been desperately wounded in the fracas, was arrested, and yesterday, being arraigned before Justice DODGE, was sent to Bellevue Hospital. Police Captain CAFFREY, of the Twentieth Precinct, who is stated to have been an ardent supporter of the Tammany candidate for Police Justice, reports that the attack was made on STROH in consequence of his refusal to vote illegally for THOMAS A. LEDWITH. The Police Captain forgot, when making this statement, that the *melée* did not occur until twenty-four hours after the polls had closed.

New Buildings Projected.

The following is a list of new buildings about to be built in this City, plans for which have been deposited in the office of the Superintendent of Buildings, during the week ending Dec. 9:

BRICK FRONTS.

Three buildings for stores and tenements, on the south east corner of Third-avenue and Sixty-third-street, one 19 feet front, one 31 feet, and one 20 feet 6 inches, all of them 50 feet deep; owned by WM. M. TWEED.

One dwelling house on the north side of One Hundred and Eighteenth-street and Avenue A, 20 by 40 feet, three-story and basement; owned by G. & W. C. SPEAR.

BROWN-STONE FRONTS.

Two dwellings on the north side of Sixty-first-street, near Tenth-avenue, 20.5 by 40 feet, four stories; owned by GEORGE WIDEMAYER.

Two dwellings on the south side of Forty-ninth-street, near Fifth-avenue, 16 by 55 feet, four stories; owned by PHILIP FITZPATRICK.

One dwelling, 149 feet east of Sixty-second-street, 12½ by 53 feet, three stories and basement; owned by GIDEON FOUNTAIN.

Two dwellings on the south side of Forty-sixth-street, near Fifth-avenue, 30 by 60 feet, four stories and basement; owned by T. J. CHURCHILL.

Five tenements on the north side of Fifty-seventh-street, east of Third-avenue, 20 by 55 feet, four stories and basement; owned by JNO. O'DONNELL.

RECAPITULATION.

Brown-stone fronts	5
Brick fronts	2
Total	7

Board of City Canvassers.

The Board of Aldermen met at noon yesterday, pursuant to law, to canvass the votes given at the recent Charter election.

Mr. HARDY was elected Chairman of the Board, and the Clerks of the Board of Aldermen were directed to act as Clerks of the Board of Canvassers.

The usual rules of order being adopted, the Clerk was directed to notify all District Canvassers who had not sent in their returns, to do so forthwith, or the penalty would be enforced against them.

Messrs. FARLEY, MOORE and WARD were appointed a Committee on Protests.

The returns from the First and Fourth Aldermanic Districts were then taken up and partially canvassed, after which the Board adjourned to 11 A. M. to-day.

Award of Contracts.

The Croton Board yesterday awarded contracts for laying the Stow foundation pavement in Maiden-lane, from Broadway to South-street, to JOHN BRYAN, at $5 per square yard; and in Fifteenth-street, from Broadway to Seventh-avenue, to the same person at the same price.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Part I.—Held by Sutherland, J.—Calendar called at 10:30 A. M.—Short Causes.

Nos.	Nos.
2311—Booth vs. Brownson.	5593—Clarke vs. Overfield.
2371—Collins vs. Thomas.	5607—Loth vs. Baack.
2685—Birdseye vs. Monitor Horseshoe Co.	5623—Whelp vs. Isabeau.
2727—Osborn vs. Kahn.	5629—Ortgies vs. Miner.
3053—Dunham vs. Carbart.	5631—Gambling vs. Hamill
3063—Brock vs. Foote.	5699—Callahan vs. Kalish.
3555—Coggswell vs. New-York and Iowa Silver Mining Co.	5705—Schlegelmilch vs. Lohmann.
	5717—Labalut vs. Minthull.
	5721—(No. 1) Nat. Park B'nk vs. Hurxthal.
3615—Larkin vs. Quabach.	5723—(No. 2) Same vs. Same
3657—Brookfield vs. Russell.	5725—Tilney vs. McGovern
3763—Hewson vs. Donnelly.	5731—Roberts vs. Scholl.
	5733—Hogan vs. Hart.
4249—Stiger vs. Beach.	5751—Frankel vs. Ingram.
4363—Lowenstein vs. McGown.	5783—McKenney vs. Colman.
4593—Gensler vs. Hart.	5817—Thomas vs. Miller.
4739—Christian vs. Lautz.	5831—Stenerlein vs. Keppler.
4771—Keller vs. Knight.	
4858—Hilfrich vs. Gibson.	5833—Porder vs. Craig.
4941—Williamson vs. Badecker.	5837—Same vs. Same.
	5853—Francis vs. Dean.
5023—Boband vs. Viglioni.	5857—Way vs. Gilman.
5077—Elsasser vs. Boehm.	5925—Faxon vs. Gould.
5141—Mann vs. Hexter.	5949—Hogan vs. The Mayor.
5243—Van Biel vs. Walker.	
5247—Freund vs. Katz.	5979—Jones vs. Gilbert.
5293—Union Ins. Co., of Louisville, vs. Spotts.	5993—Levett vs. Levett.
	6013—Adler vs. Nordlinger.
	6025—Tilney vs. Donnelly.
5343—Henocque vs. Bouyer.	6027—Same vs. Same.
	6083—Frankfield vs. Fettrecht.
5357—Lesser vs. Jackson.	6085—Boyle vs. Magee.
5361—Trundy vs. Young.	6099—Holmes vs. Dater.
5419—Bolen vs. Crosby.	6105—Fischer vs. Stohl.
5433—Heather vs. Treadwell.	6117—Lippman vs. McManus.
5463—Anderson vs. O'Reilly.	6153—Caldwell vs. Montauk Iron and Steel Co.
5507—Davidson vs. Lindsley.	6171—Wilson vs. Frost.
5523—Seely vs. Lent.	6201—Loder vs. Ford.
5541—McDaniel vs. Sears.	6203—Caldwell vs. Davis.
5545—First National Bank of Marshall vs. Watson.	6205—Caldwell vs. Halsey.
	6207—Griffiths vs. Chaivin.
	6253—Stuyvesant Bank vs. Lyon.
5575—Ackerman vs. Hyde.	5441—Kohn vs. Smith.
5591—Kiersted vs. Orange and Alex. R. R. Co.	

Part II.—Held by Clerke, J.—Calendar called at 10:30 A. M.

SHORT CAUSES.

Nos. 2312, 2732, 2892, 2920, 2986, 3282, 3412, 3544, 3602, 4138, 4348, 4368, 4416, 4458, 4618, 4716, 4818, 4820, 4822, 4830, 4856, 4858, 4888, 4978, 5010, 5016, 5028, 5032, 5050, 5054, 5062½, 5118, 5128, 5158, 15184, 5194, 5198, 5206, 5246, 5252, 5272, 5294, 5320, 5326, 5338, 5346, 5350, 5358, 5410, 5428, 5468, 5470, 5490, 5506¼, 5514, 5518, 5526, 5528, 5540, 5542, 5572, 5578½, 5592, 5630, 5642, 5676, 5702, 5712, 5728, 5736, 5752, 5764, 5772, 5824, 5830, 5832, 5840, 5846, 5864, 5868, 5934, 5970, 5994, 6000, 6006, 6008, 6020, 6036, 6038, 6044, 6056, 6080, 6092, 6146, 6156, 6166, 6170, 6214, 5378, 5652, 6078, 6082, 6108, 6204, 6222, 6182.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Cardozo, J.—Calendar called at 10:30 A. M.

Demurrers.

Nos.	Nos.
4—Bloomer vs. Newton.	24—Iselin vs. The Mayor, &c.
12—Logan vs. Brown.	25—Hamersley vs. The Mayor, &c.
13—Logan vs. Clapp.	
16—Voght vs. Dailey.	26—Austin vs. Andrews.
20—Baker vs. Bainbridge.	27—MacKevern vs. Conner.
22—Schuchardt vs. The Mayor, &c.	28—MacKevern vs. Cornell.
23—Douglas vs. The Mayor &c.	

Issues of Law and Fact.

Nos.	Nos.
48—Hume vs. Cutler.	70—Wilmerding vs. Friedman.
58—Solomon vs. Jackson.	149—Seward, Executor, &c., vs. Seward.
66—Lorillard vs. Bridgeport Steamboat Co.	

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Barnard, J.

Nos.	Nos.
120—Mooney vs. British Commercial Life Ins. Co.	196—King vs. King.
	202—Hollingshead vs. Basch.
126—Purdoin vs. Dimmock.	225— — vs. —.
142—Lawrence vs. Am. Nat. Bank.	210— — vs. —.
	276— — vs. —.
147—Boyd vs. Schlessinger.	286— — vs. —.
186—Stokes vs. Stokes.	

The call commences at No. 333.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Monell, J.

Nos.	Nos.
1063—Ward vs. Nash.	1081—Cooper vs. Randolph.
1099—Maloney vs. Hinck.	1255—Neilson vs. Nicoll.
725—Cooper vs. Burrows.	1261—Schaefer vs. O'Brien.
1219—Blum vs. Sherwin.	1269—Chapman vs. Goldman.
1221—Schell vs. Thomas.	
1223—Jenkins vs. Harris.	1271—Beal vs. Lohman.
1229—Schmidt vs. Smith.	165—Sturgis vs. N.J. Steam Nav. Co.
1247—Martin vs. Blyarts.	

Part II.—Held by Fithian, J.

Nos.	Nos.
1290—Schmedes vs. Scheide	1180—Hyle vs. Cunningham
1604—Silk vs. Carroll.	1540—Dowling vs. Geschwind.
1006—Harrington vs. Cunningham.	1544—Krunz vs. Koch.
1522—Collins vs. Horn.	1554—Long vs. Bird.
1524—Pellintz vs. Lieders.	1558—Tarbett vs. Griffith.
1523—Dolan vs. Haskins.	1560—Smith vs. Nelson.
1536—Yale Nat. Bank vs. Welsse.	1570—Walker vs. Reeves.
	1572—Pell vs. Donaldson.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Hackett, Recorder.

Nos.	Nos.
1—The People vs. Michael Kavanagh and Joseph White; robbery.	8—The People vs. Patrick Costello; bigamy.
2—The People vs. Philip Metz; grand larceny.	9—The People vs. John Tanzy; cruelty to animals.
3—The People vs. John H. Trapp and August Sappe; grand larceny.	10—The People vs. Charles Becker; cruelty to animals.
4—The People vs. John H. Trapp and August Sappe; obtaining goods by false pretence.	11—The People vs. Samuel Williams; cruelty to animals.
	12—The People vs. James Hines; cruelty to animals.
5—The People vs. Ebenezer Lidgate; assault and battery.	13—The People vs. Louis Dely; cruelty to animals.
6—The People vs. John W. Hanes; grand larceny.	14—The People vs. Joseph Cohn; receiving stolen goods.
7—The People vs. Thomas Bigley; felonious assault and battery.	

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—DEC. 9.

By Judge Barnard.

Bell, executor, *vs.* Thomas; motion denied.

Strout *vs.* Parker, McBarron *vs.* Kelly, Merchant *vs.* Brett, Mutual Life Insurance Company *vs.* Kelly; motions granted.

Orrell *vs.* Sire; motion granted and reference ordered.

Gallagher *vs.* The Mayor; reference ordered.

Risley *vs.* Drake; motion granted and reference ordered.

McCarthy *vs.* The Mayor; reference ordered.

Thompson *vs.* Dinnen; motion granted.

Mutual Life Insurance Company *vs.* Barclay; judgment ordered and allowance granted.

Mary E. Gown *vs.* John Gown; judgment of divorce granted.

Equitable Life Assurance Society *vs.* Duff; judgment ordered.

Shover *vs.* Bassett; motion granted and reference ordered.

Magurn *vs.* Hagan; motion granted and reference ordered.

Vanderpoel *vs.* Wilson; order granted.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—DEC. 9.

By Judge Cardozo.

Bigler *vs.* Furman et al.; judgment for plaintiff on demurrer.

By Judge Barnard.

Vose *vs.* The Florida Railroad Company; a thorough and careful examination of the testimony, pleadings, and propositions, convince me that the action cannot upon any theory I can discover be sustained. Indeed, there is not only no legal, but not even a moral right to recover anything for what they have done; judgment must, therefore, be rendered for defendants, with costs.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—DEC. 9.

By Judge Loew.

Laird *vs.* Bell; motion for additional allowance granted. Said allowance to be two per cent. on the amount recovered.

Fox *vs.* Dempsey; motion granted unless plaintiff within ten days after being served with a copy of this order pay defendant $10 costs, and bring the cause to trial at the next Trial Term of this Court.

Weis *vs.* Block; motion granted with $10 costs.

Drake *vs.* Smith; motion granted.

Mullen *vs.* McNally; bail reduced to $250.

Clark *vs.* Deevey; motion granted and bail exonerated.

By Judge Brady.

Lewis *vs.* Park Bank; motion to vacate order of arrest denied.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—DEC. 9.

By Judge McCunn.

John Benham et al. *vs.* James H. Wilgers et al.; motion granted, with $10 costs.

Robert J. Waddell *vs.* W. H. Allen; motion granted.

William Jackson *vs.* Edward Baack; motion denied, with $10 costs.

Edward Baack *vs.* Benjamin S. Taylor; injunction dissolved.

Alfred J. Cumming et al. *vs.* Thomas Hamilton et al.; motion granted.

Ann Hodnett *vs.* McPherson Smith et al.; motion granted.

Cynthia J. Stafford *vs.* John Preston; motion granted and cause referred.

George Brown *vs.* J. K. Spratt; motion denied, with $10 costs.

Louis Bock *vs.* James G. Burschill; complaint dismissed with costs, extra allowance of $100 granted.

By Judge Fithian.

Benjamin R. Winthorp *vs.* William Klein; judgment for plaintiff.

James E. Lyon *vs.* Thomas M. Iselt et al.; motion to set aside order of arrest granted, bail reduced to $100,000.

Robert T. Hartman et al. *vs.* Henry M. Derby; complaint dismissed with costs.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

No. 36.—*Farrington* vs. *Saunders*.—The argument of this cause was concluded.

No. 9.—*The New-Orleans and Bayou Sara Mail Company, appellants,* vs. *Anthony Fernandez and Benjamin Flanders*.—Appeal from the Circuit Court for the Eastern District of Louisiana.—This was a petition in the nature of a bill in equity, filed by the appellants, a Louisiana corporation, against Fernandez, an auctioneer, and Flanders, a supervising special agent of the Treasury Department, praying that they be enjoined from selling two steamboats, captured property, and that the steamers be delivered over to the Company as their property. Flanders filed answer and plea to the jurisdiction, setting up that the captured property had been delivered to him for advertisement and sale, pursuant to an act of Congress. The point of jurisdiction was that by the act of March, 1863, the entire jurisdiction of cases concerning captured and abandoned property was vested in the Court of Claims, and therefore the Circuit Court was without authority to take cognizance of the case. The decree below was that one of the steamers be restored to the claimants, and that the other, "considering that the Court is without jurisdiction," be turned over to Flanders as captured and abandoned property. As the decree was founded on reasons orally assigned, it does not appear what was the ground of discrimination between the two cases; nor does it appear on what ground jurisdiction was entertained in the one case. The Company appeal to this Court from so much of the decree as turned over one of the steamers to the defendant as captured and abandoned property. The appellants do not file any brief, nor argue the cause. The Attorney-General submits a brief on the question of jurisdiction, which maintains that the Court below was wholly without jurisdiction in any aspect of the case, and that the judgment should be reversed and the case remanded with directions to dismiss the petition for such reason.

No. 8.—*Michael Reese, plaintiff in error,* vs. *The United States*.—In error to the Circuit Court for the District of California.—In December, 1856, one Simontour was indicted at San Francisco for the alleged offence of having presented to the Board of Land Commissioners, created under the act of 1851, a false writing, purporting to be a grant of certain lands in California from the Mexican Government, with intent to defraud the United States, and subsequently held to bail in the sum of $30,000. On a motion afterward made for a continuance in the case, Simontour made affidavit that the title presented to the Commissioners was genuine and what it purported to be. He was thereupon indicted for perjury in making the affidavit, and subsequently held to bail in one recognizance, on both indictments, in the sum of $35,000. After some attempts to have the indictments tried, and having brought his witnesses from Mexico, they could wait no longer and returned, leaving him without means of establishing his defence. In this posture of affairs he went again in pursuit of his witnesses, and, as alleged, not being able to find them, never returned himself. This action was then brought to recover on his bond and resulted in favor of the Government for its amount. It is here contended that the recognizance was invalid and void, having been taken under two indictments in the District of California, which were void for want of jurisdiction because the acts which they charged were not, when committed, offences against the United States, and not within any criminal jurisdiction of the United States. It is further argued that by a stipulation entered into between the defendant Simontour by his counsel and the District-Attorney, by which an indefinite postponement was agreed upon without the consent of his surety, the surety was discharged and cannot now be made liable on the bond.

The Government rely on the opinion of the Court below, to the effect that the acts charged were offences within the jurisdiction of the Court, and that the surety was not discharged by the stipulation referred to, because he was at liberty at any time thereafter, before forfeiture, to surrender his principal.

E. R. Hoar, Attorney-General, and W. A. Field, Assistant Attorney-General, for Government; Senator Casserly for plaintiff in error.

No. 17.—*Samuel C. Morgan* vs. *The Town of Beloit et al.*—This cause comes from the Circuit Court for the District of Wisconsin.—In February, 1853, the Legislature of Wisconsin authorized the town of Beloit, subject to the result of an election to be held on the question, to subscribe $100,000 to the capital stock of a railroad improvement, and by a section of the act directed the Board of Supervisors annually to levy a tax for the payment of the interest on the bonds issued, after deducting the dividends due the town on its shares of stock. The bonds were issued, but payment was subsequently refused, and this proceeding seeks to obtain a *mandamus* to compel the levy of a sufficient tax for that purpose; and the question is as to the power of the Circuit Court to issue the writ. The case was argued last Winter, but was now reargued on the part of the plaintiff by Senator Carpenter, the defendants not being represented.

Henry Baldwin, of Pennsylvania, and Charles Kortrecht, of Tennessee, were admitted to the Bar.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Blatchford.

THE SPANISH GUNBOATS.

At the opening of Court yesterday morning Judge Pierrepont desired a further adjournment of this matter till to-day at 11 A. M. stating that the application was made with the consent of opposing counsel, and that the reason for it was the absence of certain documents which were to have been sent from Washington, but had not arrived. The matter was adjourned accordingly.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—DEC. 9.

Before Judge Barnard.

ACTION FOR DIVORCE—A CROSS SUIT.

Catharine E. Collins vs. *Charles Collins*, and *Charles Collins* vs. *Catharine E. Collins*.—These cases came before the Court to-day; the first on a motion for the settlement of the issues, and to have the case sent to a jury. In the second suit the counsel for the husband moved for a commission to take testimony out of the State. Mrs. Collins commenced her suit for a divorce on the ground of adultery on the part of her husband. In her complaint she alleges that they were married in the year 1853; that subsequently he was guilty of various acts of adultery with divers persons, and particularly with one Hattie Tomlinson, with whom, at the time of the commencement of her action, he was living in open and adulterous intercourse. After the wife's suit was commenced the husband began his suit, for the purpose of obtaining a decree declaring the marriage contract between himself and Mrs. Collins declared void *ab initio*, for the reason that she had a husband living at the time the ceremony between them was performed. He alleges that in fact she was the wife of a Mr. Hoagland when he married her. He furthermore sets up that in October, 1868, he entered into an agreement in writing with her whereby he agreed to pay her the sum of $5,000 in consideration that she would release him from all further claims or liabilities of any kind whatsoever: that in pursuance of this agreement he did pay her the sum of $5,000 in full of all claims. Hoagland, it appears, was drowned some time ago, while on board a United States vessel, soon after her marriage with Mr. Collins.

The answer of Mrs. Collins is to the effect that Mr. Collins was aware of all the facts at the time of her marriage with him; that a divorce had been obtained from Hoagland, of which he was made acquainted, and that Mr. Collins assumed all the duties and responsibilities of a husband with his eyes open, and even went so far as to take upon himself the guardianship of her child. He says the divorce obtained was illegal, there having been no service of a process. Mrs. Collins replies that the service was by publication, in strict accordance with the laws of California, where the decree was granted, and also that Hoagland was a witness at the trial of the trial. Mr. Collins, it appears, is a man of wealth, having been for some time connected with a watch company.

The Court took the papers and reserved the decision.

For Mrs. Collins, Mr. W. E. Curtis; for the husband, Mr. John McKeon.

WHERE TROVER WILL LIE.

William Sherlock vs. *Stephen Sherlock*.—This is an action for bonds and securities of the value of $13,000, the plaintiff alleging that he with the defendant and two others were children and next of kin of S. Sherlock, who died in Maine in 1867 intestate. He left bonds and money in the hands of a firm in New-York. No letters of administration were taken out, but the plaintiff and the other next of kin deputed the defendant to collect the fund and divide it among them. It is alleged that he did collect the fund but did not pay the plaintiff his share.

The defendant was arrested and for want of bail stayed in prison. The case came up on motion to vacate the order of arrest. On this motion affidavits were presented to show that the plaintiff and defendant were partners, which were contradicted by affidavits on the part of the plaintiff.

The Court intimated that the partnership was not proved, and therefore, the arrest must hold.

Mr. Sewell, of counsel for defendant, urged that there was a partnership, as a careful examination of the affidavits would show, but aside from that the action would not lie. Plaintiff and defendant were jointly interested in the fund and were tenants in common of it. The defendant had as good a right to the possession of the fund as the plaintiff, and it was well settled that trover would not lie in favor of one tenant in common against another, unless the destruction of the chattel were shown. Still another thing was fatal to this action. The fund claimed was unadministered assets of an intestate, and the next of kin had no title to it unless through the medium of administration. Only an administrator could sue for the goods.

The Court vacated the order of arrest with costs.

For plaintiff, Mr. Hinman; for defendant, Mr. Sewell and Mr. Denison.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I—DEC. 9.

Before Judge Monell and a Jury.

EFFECT OF JUDGMENTS FROM ANOTHER STATE.

John T. Howard vs. *Isaac T. Smith*.—This was an action to recover in this State on a judgment entered in California in the year 1851, amounting to $1,326 87, and assigned to the plaintiff. It appears that the defendant contends that he had a good defence to the claim in the original action, and that though he was represented at the trial by an attorney employed by his (the defendant's) agent there, yet the agent was without authority to employ such attorney. It was further contended that under the laws of California the judgment became inoperative and void for any purpose after the expiration of five years.

On this latter ground chiefly, a motion to non-suit was made.

Judge Monell denied the motion, and deeming the case as presenting purely a question of law, of sufficient importance to be reviewed at General Term, directed the jury to find a verdict in favor of the plaintiff for the full amount, with ten per cent. interest from the date of judgment.

The jury found in favor of plaintiff accordingly for the sum of $3,764 35, and the Court granted an allowance of five per cent.

Stephen P. Nash for plaintiff; Ex-Judge George C. Barrett for defendant.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.—DEC. 9.

Before Judge Fithian and a Jury.

WAIVER OF RIGHT TO RESCIND FRAUDULENT CONTRACT.

George F. Muller vs. *Theobold Sanders*.—This was an action to recover $1,500 which the plaintiff claims to have paid defendant for a half interest in the business of a restaurant, &c., at No. 413 East Houston-street.

Plaintiff claimed that defendant had made false and fraudulent representations as to the value of the business, fixtures, &c., and as to the contents of the articles of copartnership executed by the parties.

Defendant denied all the allegations of fraud. After testimony as to the misrepresentations was given by plaintiff, and that he did not understand the English language, in which the articles were drawn, he rested his case. Defendant's counsel then moved for a nonsuit, on the grounds that if this was an action to rescind the contract and recover back the purchase money, it could not be sustained without proof of an offer by plaintiff to place the defendant in the position he occupied before the signing of the articles; and that it appeared in evidence that the plaintiff, for two months after he claimed to have discovered the fraud, remained in possession of the premises, and continued so to do even after he commenced this suit; also, that if this was an action for damages arising out of defendant's deceit and fraud, the plaintiff had not proved any damage, it not appearing that the property he purchased an interest in was not worth the money he paid for it.

The Court denied the motion, and evidence was then given by defendant contradicting the plaintiff's statements as to fraud and misrepresentation. This closed the testimony in the case, and the motion of defendant's counsel being renewed, the Court directed a verdict for the defendant, on the ground that by continuing in the use and enjoyment of the property after the alleged fraud and misrepresentation was discovered, the plaintiff had waived his right to rescind the contract.

Thomas Dunphy for plaintiff; Oliver S. Ackley, attorney, and Thomas Allison, counsel, for defendant.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Recorder Hackett.

At the Court of General Sessions yesterday, Robert Dustin pleaded guilty to an attempt at burglary. He was sentenced to the State Prison for two years and six months.

Three men, John Jones, George Baker and John Harman, were tried for burglary. They pleaded guilty and were sentenced to the State Prison for four years and six months.

An escaped convict, Charles Smith *alias* George Davis, was rearrested and brought before this Court yesterday. He was sent to Sing Sing to serve out his term.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—DEC. 9, 1869.

FIRST BOARD—10½ A. M.

$4,000	U. S. 6s, '81, C.	118⅞	100	Quicksilver	17⅛
7,000	do	119	300	do	17⅜
17,000	do	119⅜	300	do	17¼
5,000	do	119⅝	100	do...bet. call	17⅜
5,000	U.S.5-20 C..'62	115⅛	400	Pac. M. S. S. Co.	52¾
12,000	U.S.5-20 C. '65	113⅞	40	do	52½
2,000	do	113⅜	2500	do	52⅞
6,000	U.S.5-20 C., '65,n	115⅝	100	do...b10	53
41,500	do...s3	115⅝	1500	do	53
10,000	U. S. 5-20 C.,'67, b3	115⅞	100	Adams Ex	60⅜
			100	do	60½
1,500	do	115¾	400	Wells-Fargo Ex.	18
56,500	do	115⅞	11	Am. M. U. Ex	39⅛
100,000	do...s3	115⅞	10	do...bet. call	40
50,000	do...b3	116	10	N. Y. C. & H. R.	92⅛
2,000	U. S. 5-20 C. '68.	115¾	15	do	91¼
5,000	U. S. 5s. 10-40 C.	109	100	do	91
19,000	do...s3	109⅛	100	do	90¾
50,000	do	109⅛	100	do	90⅞
25,000	do...b3	109⅛	15000	N.Y. Cen. & H. Certificates	83
80,000	do	109⅛			
50,000	U. S. 6s, Cur. s30	107⅞	10000	do	82⅞
10,000	Tenn.S.6s.ex c.	50	15000	do	83
4,000	Va. St.6s. ex c.	49	20000	do	83¼
10,000	Tenn. St. 6s, n.	41⅞	200	Erie	26⅜
2,000	do	41⅛	100	Erie Pf.	46
37,000	do	41⅝	5	do	45
6,000	N. Car.St.6s	43	300	Harlem	135¾
6,000	do	42¾	400	Reading	99⅝
10,000	do	42⅛	100	Lake S. & M.S.	86¾
10,000	do	42⅝	100	do...bet. call	87⅛
5,000	N. C. St. 6s, n.	29⅛	200	do	87⅛
22,000	do	29	10	C., C., Cin.& I.R.	74⅛
6,000	do	28⅛	200	Chi. & N. W...x d	72⅞
42,000	do	28	700	do	72⅛
20,000	do	27¾	200	do	72⅝
15,000	do	27½	1100	do...bet. call	73
23,000	do	27⅛	500	Chic. & N. W. Pf. ex div	85¼
1,000	Mo. St. 6s	89⅛			
15,000	do	89¾	100	do	85½
3,000	La. 6s	70	50	do...bet. call	85
1,000	Brook. 6s, W. L.	92½	5	do	84
1,000	Erie 2d M., '79	88	100	Chi. & R. I. R.	107
4,000	Cen. Pac. R. R. G. Bds	94⅞	100	do	107⅛
			200	Mil. & St. P.	73
20,000	do	95	100	do...b30	73⅜
10,000	Union Pac. 1st.	84	50	do	73⅛
1,000	Tol. & W. Eq. bds	74	100	do...bet. call	73¼
			300	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	86½
1,000	C. & R. I. & P. R. 7s	96⅛	100	T., W. & W.	57⅛
			200	P., Ft. W. & Chi. Guar	88
5,000	Gt. West. 2d M.	78⅛			
4,000	Morris & Es. 1st	96⅛	200	Ohio & Miss	25¾
3,000	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2d	93⅜	300	do	25⅞
			200	do...b30	26
14,000	Mor. & Es. 2d	92	100	Chi. & Alton	144
2,000	Mil. & St. P. 8s, 1st M	102	200	Del., L. & W.	108⅛
3,000	W. U. Tel.,7s, bs	85	400	N. J. Cen	89⅛
5	Bk. of Commerce.	121⅛	300	do	90
10	Continental Bk	102⅛	200	Mar. & Cin. 1st Pf.	21
30	Amer. Ex. Bank.	110	100	Han. & St. J. Pf.	106
200	Cum. Coal Pf.	28⅛	25	Dub. & S. C. R.	111⅛
600	Mariposa Pf.	16	5	N. Y. & N. H. R. Scrip	127
100	U. S. Ex.	52			

SECOND BOARD—12 M. AND 2½ P. M.

$2,000	U. S. 6s, '81, C.	120⅛	10,000	U.S.5-20C., '65.n	115⅝
1,500	do	120⅛	10,000	do...s3	115⅝
10,000	do	120⅛	11,500	do	115⅞
1,000	U.S.5-20 C.,'62	115¼	5,000	U. S. 5-20 R., '67	111⅜
3,000	do	115⅜	10,500	U.S.5-20 C., '64	113⅜
5,000	do	115⅛	2,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.	109⅜
9,000	do...small	115⅛	2,000	do	110
8,000	U.S. 5-20 C., '65.	113⅝	10,000	do	110⅛
10,000	U. S. 5-20 C.,'67.	115⅞	50,000	U. S. 6s, Cur	108
10,000	do...b3	115⅞	23,000	do	108⅛
7,000	do	115¾	10,000	do	108⅛
10,000	do	116⅛	10,000	do	108⅝
40,000	do...b3	116⅛	80,000	do...s3	108⅛
7,500	do	116⅛			

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$1,000	Tenn. St. 6s.x c.	50	3500	N. Y. Cen. & H. R. Cer	83¼
10,000	do	49⅛	10000	do...b.c.	83¾
3,000	Tenn. S. 6s, n.	41⅛	600	Chic. & N.W.	72⅝
3,500	Vir. St. 6s, new.	53⅜	200	Chic. & N. W. Pf	84¾
10,000	do	54	200	do...b.c.	84⅞
10,000	N. Car. St. 6s.n.	77⅜	100	Chi., & R. I.	107⅜
30,000	do	27⅛	100	do	107
40,000	do..bet. call	28	400	Mil. & St. P.	73¼
1,000	La. 6s	70	50	do	73¾
4,000	La. 6s, Lev. Bs.	60	100	Mil. & St. Paul Pf.	86
1,000	P.,F.W.& C.2d.	93	100	do	85⅛
3,000	W. U. Tel.7s Bs	84¾	10	do	86⅛
10	Ninth Nat. Bank	113	100	N. J. Central	90⅛
10	Continental Bank	102¼	200	P., Ft. W. & Chi. Guar	88¼
100	W. U. Tel.	35			
100	Quick. Min. Co.	16⅛	500	Ohio & Miss	25¾
400	do	16	500	do...b30	26
300	do	16¼	200	do	25⅞
30	do	15⅛	100	Chic. & Alt.	143
400	do....bet. call	16	100	Il. & St. Jos. R. Pf	108
100	Adams Ex.	60	100	Chi. & Alt. Pf.	143
200	do	60⅛	10	D. & S. C. R.	112
100	Wells-Fargo..b30	18	300	Col., C. & Ind. C. b10	22¼
20	U. S. Ex.	52⅛			
100	N. Y. Cen.& H.R.	91⅛			
50	do...bet. call	92¼			

NEW NATIONAL BOARD—NOON.

$10,000	Amer. Gold.b3	123¾	200	Reading	99⅝
100	W. U. Tel.	35⅛	100	L. S. & M. So.	87¼
100	do...b3	35¼	100	C. & N. W. R.	72¾
100	Pacific Mail	52⅝	100	Rock Island.	107¼
100	do...b5	52¾			

THURSDAY, Dec. 9—P. M.

The sales of Gold fell back from 123⅞@124 to 123½@⅝ ₱ cent. The Treasury sale of $1,000,000 at noon to-day averaged about 123.56 ₱ cent. The market, altogether, was weaker than on Tuesday by nearly ½ ₱ cent., influenced in part by further large orders from the other side for United States Bonds and by the continued pressure to sell Foreign Exchange on the basis of 108⅜@108½ ₱ cent. for standard 60-days London. Several prominent Bankers came into the market to-day as sellers of short sight on London at 108⅞@109 ₱ cent. net. On Paris the raets are f.5.22½@f.5.21¼ for 60-days, and f.5.18¾@f.5.17½ short sight. The following are the Treasury awards of Gold:

AWARDS OF GOLD, DEC. 9.

Thomas Reed & Co.		Kennedy, Hutchinson & Co.	
$10,000	123.53	$50,000	123.63
Robinson, Cox & Co.		50,000	123.57
50,000	123.61	White, Morris & Co.	
50,000	123.57	25,000	123.55
S. D. Davis.		D. M. Morrison.	
10,000	123.54	25,000	123.55
10,000	123.55	H. A. Heiser's Sons.	
5,000	123.57	25,000	123.55½
John Pondir.		25,000	123.57¼
50,000	123.55	25,000	123.60¼
50,000	123.56	25,000	123.61¼
50,000	123.57	25,000	123.62¾
Samuel R. Jacobs.		25,000	123.63¼
20,000	123.54	Robert Baile.	
Leland Bros. & Co.		10,000	123.55
24,000	123.56	30,000	123.56
Jay Cooke & Co.		20,000	123.56
25,000	123.56	10,000	123.54
Vermilye & Co.		James Struthers & Co.	
30,000	123.56	50,000	123.65
D. J. & Z. S. Ely & Co.		Schafer Bros.	
10,000	123.57	35,000	123.70
Closson & Hays.		35,000	123.65
1,000	123.53	15,000	123.55
100,000	123.57		
Total	$1,000,000		

The Money market worked easy at 7 ₱ cent. to-day, and the Stock market, including the Public Funds, was generally firm, the exception being the Bonds of Tennessee and North Carolina, which were pressed for sale, the latter falling to 27½ ₱ cent. The orders to buy the Public Funds ran strongest on the Coupon 6 ₱ cents of 1881 and the 10-40 years 5 ₱ cents, but the 5-20s of all classes were also firm, and the 1867s (Coupons) advanced to 116⅛@116½ ₱ cent. The impression among some of the Banking Houses in the Foreign Exchanges, from the tenor of their orders from London and Frankfort, is that confidence is pretty strong that a 4½ ₱ cent. United States Loan is not only practical, but probable, at the equivalent of par in Gold, and that this feeling contributes to the orders for the long 6 ₱ cents of 1881 and the 10-40 years 5 ₱ cents. These advanced to-day to 120⅛ for the 1881s, and 109⅞@110 for the 5 ₱ cents. In regard to the 5-20s of all classes the chances ahead would seem to be in favor of their gradual, if not very early advance to the price of Gold. The Currency 6 ₱ cents (loaned to the Pacific Roads) made a further advance to 108⅛ ₱ cent.

In the Railway movement there is a growing confidence in the upward turn of the Western Stocks, and in higher prices for New-York Central Stock and Scrip. The Reading Stock is also firm, and sold at par this Afternoon. The Northwests and St. Pauls continue the favorites among the Western Roads, the former are likely to advance to the equivalent of their December Dividends, and the St. Pauls are going up on the current rumor of 10 ₱ cent. on the earnings of 1869 to be paid out soon after the New Year, part in Cash and part in Common Stock. The proportions are likely to be on the Preferred 6 ₱ cent. Cash and 4 ₱ cent. Scrip, and on the Common 4 ₱ cent. Cash and 6 ₱ cent. Scrip. Lake Shore was firm and Rock Island steady to-day. On the Miscellaneous Shares the Pacific Mail was higher and the Express Stocks in fair request.

After the late Boards the following quotations were made as compared with Wednesday night. The Public Funds strong. Gold weak at 123¼@⅜.

	Wednesday.	Thursday.
United States 10-40s	108¾	110⅛
United States 5-20s of 1862	115⅛	115½
United States 5-20s of 1867	115⅝	116½
American Gold Coin	123⅞	123¼
Bills on London, 60 days	108½	108½
New Bonds of Tennessee	42⅝	41
North Carolina Bonds, new	31	27½
New-York Central and Hudson	91⅜	91¼
N. Y. C. & H. Debt Certificates	83⅞	83½
Reading Railroad	99¾	100⅜
Chicago and Rock Island	107⅛	107
Northwestern Common	*72½	72⅝
Northwestern Preferred	*85½	85⅝
Pacific Mail Company	52⅛	52
St. Paul Preferred	86⅜	86⅜
St. Paul Common	72¾	73¾
Lake Shore	86⅞	86⅞
Erie	26⅜	26½
Ohio and Mississippi	25¾	25¾

* Ex-Dividend.

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₱ ct. reg., 1881	114⅛	5-20 coup., 1865, n. i.	116
6 ₱ ct. coup., 1881	120⅛	5-20 coup., 1867	116⅛
5-20 reg., 1862	113	5-20 coup., 1868	116⅛
5-20 coup., 1862	115⅛	10-40 reg	108⅝
5-20 coup., 1864	113⅛	10-40 coup	110⅛
5-20 coup., 1865	113⅛	6s currency	108⅝

And the following for the State Bonds:

Tenn. 6s, ex coup	50	Alabama 8s	95
Tenn. 6s, new bds	41⅛	Ohio 6 ₱ c., 1881	103
Va. 6s, ex coup	49	Ohio 6 ₱ c., 1886	103
Va. 6s, new bds	53	Mich. 7 ₱ c., 1878	97
Georgia 6s	82	Mich. 7 ₱ c., War L.	97
Georgia 7s, new bds	94	N. Y. Reg. Bounty L.	110
North Carolina 6s	41¾	N. Y. 7s, Canal L., '70	102
North Car.6s,new bds	27½	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '72	102
South Car. 6s,new bds	67	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '73	102
Missouri 6s	89¾	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '74	102
Louisiana 6s	68	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '75	102
Louisiana 6s, Lev. bds	59	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '77	102
Louisiana 8s. Lev. bds	72½	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '78	102
Connecticut 6s	98	N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '74	99¼

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Central 6s, '83	86	T., W. & W. C. C.S.F.	79½
N. Y. Central 6s, '87	87	G. W. 2d, '93	77¾
N.Y.Central 6s, R.Est.	85	Quincy & Tol. 1st, '90	70
N. Y. Central 6s, Sub.	85	Ill. & So. Iowa 1st	70
Erie 1st, Ext	95	Gal. & Chic. Ext	100
Erie 7s, 2d Ind., '79	88	Chic. & R. I. 1st	101½
Erie 7s, 3d Ind., '84	80	Chic., R. I. & Pac	96¾
Erie 7s, 4th Ind., '80	73¼	Morris & Essex 1st	96¾
Erie 7s, 5th Ind., '88	69	Morris & Essex 2d	91¾
H. R. 7s, 2d, S. F., '85	102	Cleve. & Tol. S. F	96
H. R. 7s, 3d, '75	95	N. J. Cent. 1st	99
Harlem 1st	95	N. J. Cent. New Bds.	97
Mich. Cen. 1st, 8s, '82	116	Pitts., F. W. & C. 1st.	99¾
C., B. & Q. 8 ₱ ct., 1st	108¼	Pitts., F. W. & C. 2d	93
M. So. 7 ₱ cent., 2d	86½	Pitts., F. W. & C. 3d	93
M.S.& N.I.S.F. 7 ₱ c.	95	Cleve. & Pitts 4th	73
Pac.R.7s,guar. by Mo.	91	Chic. & Alton 1st	100
Cent. Pac. Bonds	95	Chic. & Alton Income	85
Union Pac. 1st Bonds.	83¾	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st	93
Ill.Cent. 7 ₱ cent.,'70	115	Mil. & St. Paul 1st, 8s	101
Alt. & T. H. 1st	92	Mil. & St. Paul 1st	90¼
Alt. & T. H. 2d, Pref.	79	Chic. & Mil. 1st	87
Con. 7 ₱ cent. conv.	87	Chic. & G. E. 1st	75
Con. 7 ₱ cent. 1st	90¼	Col., Chic. & Ind. 1st.	75½
Del., L. & W. 2d	92	Col., Chic. & Ind. 2d.	67
Tol. & W. 2d	80	N. Y & N. H. 6s	94
Tol. & W. Eq. Bonds.	74	Tol., Peo.& War..E.D.	84¼

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	131	American Exchange	110
Manhattan	142	Bank of the Republic	119
Union	120	Bank of North Amer.	108
America	145	Hanover	107½
City	210	Continental	102
Tradesmen's	150	Commonwealth	112
Fulton	160	Importers' & Traders'	140
Mechanics' & Traders'	125	Central National	108
National	112	Fourth National	103½
Merchants' Exchange	119½	Ninth National	113
Seventh Ward	112	Oriental	150
State of New-York	106	Gold Exchange	50
Commerce	121¼	Bank. & Brok. Asso'n.	100½
Ocean	75		

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 9, 1869.

General balance yesterday	$90,311,744 47
Gold receipts	775,775 29
Gold payments	81,445 52
Gold balance	81,533,875 47
Currency receipts	538,442 01
Currency payments	2,200,462 58
Currency balance	7,460,262 36
General balance	91,337,156 34
Customs	196,000 00

PHILADELPHIA STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Telegraphed to Smith, Randolph & Co.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 9, 1869.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, Old	93	—
City 6s, New	98⅞	99
Camden and Amboy	119	119½
Pennsylvania Central	54	54⅛
Reading	99⅞	100
Lehigh Valley	53⅜	53½
Catawissa Preferred	34	—
Philadelphia and Erie	28⅛	28¼
Northern Central	—	44
Lehigh Navigation	33⅜	33½

The return from the Bank of England for the week ended the 24th of November, gives the following results when compared with the previous week:

Rest	£3,111,486	Increase	£3,582
Public Deposits	4,426,834	Increase	425,862
Other Deposits	17,798,714	Decrease	111,475
Gov't Securities	13,811,953	No alteration.	
Other Securities	15,911,305	Decrease	174,901
Notes unempl'd	9,734,665	Increase	407,365

The amount of notes in circulation is £22,825,585, being a decrease of £326,425, and the stock of bullion in both Departments is £18,566,181, showing an increase of £161,125, when compared with the preceding return. Subjoined is a comparison of the present position of the Bank of England and the prices of Consols and French Rentes with the corresponding week of last year:

	At Present.	Last Year.
Bullion	£18,566,181	£18,256,637
Reserve	10,740,596	10,013,382
Notes in circulation	22,825,585	23,243,255
Rate of discount	3 ₱ cent.	2½ ₱ cent.
Consols	94	94⅛
French Rentes	71f. 40c.	71f. 85c.

The Paris *Journal Officiel* of Nov. 26 publishes the following official figures from the Bank of France:

	Nov. 18. Francs.	Nov. 25. Francs.
Capital of the bank	182,500,000	182,500,000
Profits in addition	7,044,776	7,044,776
Reserve of the bank	22,105,750	22,105,750
Landed property	4,000,000	4,000,000
Notes in circulation	1,373,118,200	1,362,267,800
Bank notes to order	48,888,246	48,715,100
Treasury account	200,084,471	241,426,478
Current accounts	322,251,095	314,063,990
Current branch banks	43,568,562	46,226,102
Dividends payable	949,892	918,241
Discounts	7,724,287	8,018,542
Rediscounted	991,660	991,660
Sundries	10,320,020	9,707,959
Total	2,223,546,962	2,247,986,401
Cash in hand	1,221,872,252	1,234,840,626
Commercial bills overdue	390,570	180,857
Commercial not yet due	308,584,308	319,822,421
Commercial branch banks	295,978,850	295,968,359
Advances on bullion	18,735,900	18,815,100
Branch banks	2,760,780	2,581,380
French public securities	19,011,700	19,058,300
Branch banks	8,454,900	8,965,600
On railway shares, &c	39,939,200	39,988,700
By the branch banks	32,989,350	33,083,150
On Credit Foncier	1,097,100	1,097,600
Branches	1,270,000	1,266,800
To the State	60,000,000	60,000,000
Government stock reserve	12,980,750	12,980,750
Government disposable	80,595,187	80,595,187
Rentes and immobiles	100,000,000	100,000,000
Hotel and furniture	9,190,184	9,187,784
Expenses and management	2,116,747	2,123,069
Sundries	7,599,181	7,430,876
Total	2,223,546,962	2,247,986,401

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ FIRST MORTGAGE LAND GRANT BONDS of Lake Superior and Mississippi Railroad Company. 7 per cent. gold interest, free of United States taxes. We recommend these bonds as a safe and profitable investment, producing nearly 10 per cent. per annum in currency, and in exchange for 5 20 bonds, yielding an increase of 45 per cent. in net annual income. Present price 96 and interest.

Full particulars furnished by

JAY COOKE & CO.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Dec. 9, 1869.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs	64	Petroleum, ref., bbls.	585
Cotton, bales	2,494	Pecans, pkgs	143
Copper, bbls	76	Pork, pkgs	21
Eggs, bbls	341	Beef, pkgs	107
Flour, bbls	15,141	Cutmeats, pkgs	186
Wheat, bushels	80,543	Grease, pkgs	29
Rye, bushels	6,678	Lard, pkgs	128
Oats, bushels	40,566	Stearine, pkgs	50
Barley, bushels	9,952	Butter, pkgs	1,903
Grass Seed, bushels	240	Cheese, pkgs	2,040
Beans, bushels	407	Dressed Hogs, No	140
Peas, bushels	15,903	Starch, pkgs	2,285
Cornmeal, bbls	100	Tobacco, hhds	6
Hops, bales	331	Tobacco, bxs. & cases	43
Hides, number	331	Whisky, bbls	237
Hides, bundles	628	Wool, bales	127
Leather, sides	3,363		

The export clearances since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the steamer *Samaria*, for Liverpool—21,897 bushels Wheat, 308 bales Cotton, 2,002 bbls. Resin, 800 bbls. Flour, 82,111 lbs. Bacon, 100 bales Hops.

By the ship *Joven Thomas*, for Oporto—18 boxes Clocks, 5 bundles Paper, 1 box India Rubber, 350 bbls. Resin, 24,000 Staves, 1,500 bbls. Flour, 14,072 bushels Wheat.

By the steamer *Weser*, for Bremen—8 cases Tobacco, 703 bales Tobacco, 803 bales Cotton, 72,363 lbs. Tallow, 600 bbls. Resin, 47 bbls. Dried Apples, 276 tierces Beef, 125 bbls. Sweepings, 5 cases Peppermint Oil, 1 box Oil Paintings, 2 cases Seed, 4 bbls. Flour, 2 bbls. Potatoes, 4 cases Books, 2 kegs Potash Salt, 6,972 bushels Wheat, 200 bbls. Extract Logwood, 125 bbls. Shoe Pegs, 2 cases Rubber, 3 boxes Preserves.

By the ship *Aurora*, for Havre—4,188 bbls. Benzine, 4 bbls. Wood Alcohol, 16 boxes Wood Alcohol, 63 boxes Wood Alcohol, 10 boxes Sticks.

By the steamship *The Queen*, for Liverpool, (corrected cargo)—4,057 bales Cotton, 36,171 bushels Wheat, 833 bbls. Flour, 625 tcs. Beef, 237 bbls. Pork, 165 hhds. Tallow, 248 tcs. Lard, 317 pkgs. Butter, 71 boxes Cheese, 150 bags Oil Cake, 442 bags Cotton Seed, 195 tons Logwood, 1 hhd. Tobacco, 3 casks Beeswax, 45 pkgs. Sundries.

ASHES—Have been quiet, but steady. Pots, $7 37½@$7 62½; Pearls, $8@$9 25 ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Rio has been steady, and in fair request; 4,001 bags, by the *Anna*, changed hands on private terms. The stock of Rio in first hands to-day was 85,010 bags. The week's business in other than Rio, Messrs. CARL AMANN & Co., sum up thus: 1,044 bags Laguayra, 163 bags Jamaica and 100 bags Java, sold for consumption within our range. The stock of other than Rio amounts to 10,592 bags and 14,245 mats, including 560 bags and 14,245 mats Java, 4,151 bags Ceylon, 2,627 bags Manila, 1,158 bags Maracaibo, 837 bags Jamaica, 406 bags Costa Rica, 404 bags Savanilla and 50 bags Augostura. We quote: Java, 22c.@23c.; Maracaibo, 17½c.@20½c.; Laguayra, 16¾c.@18½c.; Rio, 8¼c.@12½c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 17½c.@19½c.; Jamaica, 16c.@17c.; Singapore, 19c.@20c.; Costa Rica, 14½c.@19c.; Manila, 16c.@18c.; Mexican, 15c.@18c.; Savanilla, 16c.@18½c.; San Domingo, in bond, 10c., gold, ₱ lb.

COTTON—Has been in active request and quoted a shade firmer. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 5,974 bales, (of which 3,446 bales were to arrive,) including 2,690 bales to shippers, 1,821 bales to spinners, 863 bales to speculators and 600 bales in transit. Also, 1,850 bales for forward delivery, including 150 bales, basis Low Middling, 24¾c., December; 400 bales do., on private terms, January; 800 bales do., 25c., February; 200 bales do., 24¾c.@25c., March; 100 bales do., on private terms, April; 200 bales do., free on board at Charleston, December, at 23⅝c. ₱ lb.

Closing Prices of Cotton.

	Uplands.	Mobile.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	24	24¼	24½	24¾
Good Ordinary	24⅝	24¾	25	25⅛
Low Middling	24⅞	25⅛	25⅜	25⅝
Middling	25⅛	25⅜	25⅝	26

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	15,192
Receipts last week	20,273
Receipts the preceding week	20,057
Receipts since Sept. 1	252,591
Receipts since Jan. 1	605,219
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1869	638,720
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1869	636,866
Export clearances since our last	2,327
Exports since Sept. 1	117,861
Exports since Jan. 1	302,464
Exports for the year ending Sept. 1, 1869	328,479
Exports for the year ending Jan. 1, 1869	338,557
Estimated stock here	25,000

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in very limited demand at declining prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 9,100 bbls. in lots, including poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $4 40@$4 90; very inferior to good Extra State at $5 40@$5 70; good to choice Spring Wheat Extra State at $5 70@$6 20; and poor to good shipping brands of round-hoop Ohio at $5 30@$5 70 ₱ bbl. We quote:

Superfine State and Western	$4 40@$4 90
Extra State	5 40@ 6 20
Extra Illinois, Indiana, &c	5 15@ 7 50
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	5 30@ 5 70
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	5 75@ 7 50
Extra Genesee	6 25@ 7 50
Poor to Fancy Extra Missouri	6 10@ 9 50

Southern Flour has been quiet and heavy. Sales have been reported of 300 bbls., in lots, at from $5 60@$6 25 for poor to fair Ordinary, and $6 25@$10 for fair Ordinary to very choice Extra, ₱ bbl. California Flour continues nominal. Rye Flour is in less request at $4 50@$6 for inferior to very choice ₱ bbl.; sales, 300 bbls. Cornmeal is inactive at $4 60@$5 for Western; $4 60@$4 75 for Jersey; $5@$5 25 for Southern; $5 10@$5 25 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. Buckwheat Flour rules quiet at $3@$3 62½ ₱ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in rather more request, but at a shade easier prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 91,800 bushels, including very choice White Canada at $1 75; White Western at $1 50@$1 55; Red and Amber Western, inferior to choice, at from $1 25@$1 36, chiefly at $1 27½@$1 30 for Red Illinois; No. 1 Spring, $1 35; No. 2 Spring at $1 25@$1 27½; No. 3 Spring at $1 15@$1 20; White Genesee, $1 54@$1 55; Red and Amber State at $1 35@$1 36 ₱ bushel. Corn has been in more active demand, partly on speculative account, at advanced and buoyant prices. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 63,000 bushels, in lots, at $1 08@$1 10 for damaged and heated Mixed Western, $1 10@$1 13 for ordinary to choice Mixed Western, closing at about $1 12½@$1 13 for Prime; $1 14@$1 15 for White and Yellow Western, 98c.@$1 05 for damp to prime new crop Yellow and White Jersey and Southern, ₱ bushel. Rye continues in limited demand at $1 02@$1 05 for Western, and $1 10@$1 15 for State, ₱ bushel; sales, 1,500 bushels. Barley is in moderate demand at less buoyant prices; sales have been reported of about 24,000 bushels at $1 08@$1 10 for two-rowed State; $1 15@$1 17 for four-rowed State, and $1 25@$1 31 for Canada West, ₱ bushel. Barley Malt is inactive at $1 20@$1 40 ₱ bushel. Oats have been in rather light demand and quoted easier in price. Sales have been reported since our last of 41,000 bushels, in lots, at 62c.@64c., from depot and delivered, for heated to choice Western, closing at about 63½c. for Prime; 64c.@65½c. for Fair to Prime State; 57½c.@60½c. for Jersey and Southern ₱ bushel. The export clearances reported since our last have been 1,212 bbls. Flour and 21,897 bushels Wheat for Liverpool; 6,972 bushels Wheat for Bremen; 1,500 bbls. Flour and 14,072 bushels Wheat for Oporto.

HAY—Sale Hay has been rather less freely offered, and has been in moderate demand at from 65c.@70c. for shipping, and 80c.@$1 15 for local use, ₱ 100 lbs. Straw rules quiet at 70c.@$1 65 for Short and Long, ₱ 100 lbs.

HIDES—Have been quiet and rather heavy; 2,500 Wet-salted Buenos Ayres were sold on private terms.

HOPS—Have been rather sparingly dealt in, including New-York at 20c.@28c.; Eastern, 16c.@22c.; Ohio, 15c.@22c.; Michigan, 15c.@22c.; Wisconsin, 18c.@25c.; Yearlings, 8c.@10c.; Old Olds, 2c.@3c. ₱ lb. Receipts to-day, 331 bales; exports, 100 bales.

LEATHER—Sole has been quiet, and prices have been quoted weak. The receipts to-day were 3,363 sides.

MOLASSES—New-Orleans has been purchased to the extent of 140 bbls. at from 74c.@81c. ₱ gallon. Other kinds neglected. The stock in first hands includes 10,515 hhds. Cuba, 3,587 hhds. English Islands, 435 hhds. Porto Rico and 400 bbls. New-Orleans. We quote: New crop Porto Rico at 45c.@70c.; Cuba at 30c.@50c.; English Islands at 45c.@60c.; New-Orleans at 65c.@81c. ₱ gallon, and in detail thus:

	Per gallon.
Cuba, Centrifugal and Mixed	30c.@34c.
Cuba, Clayed	32c.@46c.
Cuba, Muscovado, refining grades	40c.@46c.
Cuba, Muscovado, grocery grades	45c.@50c.
Porto Rico	45c.@70c.
English Islands	45c.@60c.
New-Orleans	65c.@81c.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been more active on the basis of $2@$2 10 for common to good strained, ₱ 280 lbs., with sales reported of 6,100 bbls. No receipts; export clearances, 2,952 bbls. Tar and Crude Turpentine unchanged. Spirits Turpentine has been in limited request at 43c.@43½c. for merchantable, ₱ gallon; sales 118 bbls. We quote: Spirits Turpentine at 43c.@43½c. ₱ gallon; Crude, $3 45@$3 50. Resin, $1 90@$9 ₱ 280 lbs.; the latter for choice White. Tar, $2 50@$2 90; Pitch, $2 50@$2 62½, ₱ bbl.

OILS—Have been sparingly sought after at about former rates, including Crude Whale at 80c.@95c. for Southern and Northern; Bleached Whale at $1 05@$1 08; Crude Sperm at $1 65; Unbleached Sperm at $1 80; Bleached Sperm at $1 85; Lard Oil at $1 55@$1 65; Red Oil at 80c.@93c.; Linseed Oil at 90c.@93c., in casks and barrels; Olive Oil at $1 45@$1 47½; Menhaden at 67c.@67½c.; Spermaceti at 44c.

PETROLEUM—Crude has been quiet, but quoted about steady, within a range of from 18¼c.@18¾c., in bulk, at 23c.@23½c. in shipping order here, 23½c.@24c. in shipping order in Philadelphia, and 14c.@16c., in bulk, at Pittsburg, various deliveries, ₱ gallon. No receipts of Crude were reported here; at Philadelphia, 920 bbls. arrived. Refined has been less sought after, but has not varied essentially in price. Sales have been reported here of 5,250 bbls. Standard White, for December, various deliveries within the month, at 32¼c.@32½c., chiefly at 32½c. ₱ gallon. Also at Philadelphia, of 2,600 bbls. Standard White, for December delivery, at 32¼c. ₱ gallon. At Pittsburg the prevailing quotations for Standard White were 32c., for immediate delivery; 32½c.@32¾c., for December, and 33c. for January, ₱ gallon. The receipts of Refined here were 585 bbls.; at Philadelphia, 2,100 bbls. Standard White in cases has been quiet at about 38½c.@39½c., and Prime White at 39½c.@40½c. ₱ gallon. Naphtha is dull and heavy at 10c.@10½c., in bbls., and 16c.@16½c., in cases, ₱ gallon. There were 4,188 bbls. cleared for Havre.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been moderately inquired for at about previous prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 400 bbls., in lots, at $33@$33 25, chiefly at $33 25, for Old Western Mess; $32@$33, chiefly at $32 50, for New Western and City Mess; $27@$30 for Old and New Western and City Prime Mess, and $23 50@$26 50 for Old and New Prime to Extra Prime, ₱ bbl.; also, 1,500 bbls. New Mess, seller February at $32 ₱ bbl. Dressed Hogs have been in rather better request at from 13c.@13½c. for Western, and 13¾c.@13⅞c. for City, ₱ lb. Cutmeats are in moderate demand at steadier rates. Sales have been confined to equal to 90 packages, part to arrive, at 12c.@13c. for Sweet pickled Shoulders, and at 17c.@17½c. for Sweet pickled Hams. Bacon is dull but steady; sales have been reported of 50 boxes at 15½c., for Cumberland, and 16½c.@17c. for City, ₱ lb. Lard has been heavy for immediate, and rather firmer for forward delivery, on a light trade. Sales have been reported of 455 tierces and barrels, in lots, at 18c.@19½c. for No. 1 to choice Kettle-rendered, chiefly at 18¾c.@18⅞c. for City, and 18⅝c.@19c. for fair to prime Steam, ₱ lb. For February delivery, seller's option, prime Steam was in request at about 19c. ₱ lb. Beef has been in more active demand at uniform rates. Sales have been reported of 840 bbls., in lots, at $6@$13 for Plain Mess, $12 50@$17 50 for Extra Mess, and $3 50@$5 50 for inferior grades of barreled Mess Beef. Tierce Beef is in fair request within our previous range, including New Prime Mess, within a range of from $25@$28, and India Mess at $29@$31 50 ₱ tierce; sales 300 tierces. Beef Hams have been in pretty fair demand at from $30@$31 50 for New ₱ bbl.; sales 100 bbls. Butter is in moderate demand, including State, common to prime, at 35c.@43c.; fancy, 43c.@46c., and Western, inferior to prime, 20c.@35c. ₱ lb.; the receipts to-day were 1,903 pkgs. Cheese is quiet at from 10c.@17½c., as the extremes, for very common to fancy Factory; the receipts of the day were 2,040 boxes.

SUGARS—Have been quiet at about previous prices. Sales have been reported, since our last, 470 hhds. Cuba and Porto Rico at 10½c.@12½c. ₱ lb. We quote: Fair to good refining grades of Cuba at 10¾c.@11½c.; fair to very good grocery grades at from 11¾c.@11⅞c.; very good to choice do. at 11¾c.@12⅛c. ₱ lb. Porto Rico grocery grades ranged from 11¾c.@12¼c. ₱ lb. No. 12 Box Sugar, 11⅛@11⅝c. Refined Sugars have been inactive at from 13½c.@15¼c., as the extreme, ₱ lb. Messrs. AMANN & Co. sum up the movements in raw Sugars, since Dec. 1, thus:

	Hhds.	Boxes.	Bags.	Melado.
Stock, Dec. 1, 1869	62,829	101,791	207,543	547
Receipts, since Dec. 1	978	4,451	—	29
	63,807	106,242	207,543	576
Sales, since Dec. 1	4,565	7,771	2,962	—
Stock, this day, Dec. 9, 1869	59,242	98,471	204,581	576
Stock, Dec. 10, 1868	38,517	38,170	34,466	—
Stock, Dec. 10, 1867	16,331	28,053	15,981	—
Stock, Dec. 11, 1866	42,984	55,802	116,343	—

TALLOW, &c.—Sales have been reported of 87,000 lbs. Tallow at 10c.@10⅛c.; also, 43,000 lbs. Stearine at 17c.@18½c., and 35,000 lbs. Grease at 9c.@13c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Has been in slack demand at easier rates. Sales have been reported since our last of 300 bbls., in lots, $1 03@$1 04 ₱ gallon. The receipts were 237 bbls.

WOOL—At the ninth trade sale of Wool held to-day at the rooms and under the supervision of Messrs. WALTER BROWN & CO., Park-place and Barclay-street, there was a pretty full representation of manufacturers and the trade, the bidding evinced considerable spirit. The prices realized were generally deemed up to fair average figures in the regular way. Mr. JOHN H. DRAPER, of the firm of J. H. DRAPER & CO., was, as usual, the auctioneer. The terms of the sale were cash, within thirty days: interest at 10 ₱ cent. ₱ annum allowed on all amounts paid before the expiration of thirty days. The lots sold included 1 bag Merino Pulled, weighing about 150 lbs., at 28c.; 2 bales Fall Clip California, 940 lbs., at 15½c.; 10 bales X I Lambs California, 5,200 lbs., at 16c.; 10 bales X I Fall Clip California, 5,220 lbs., at 16c.; 3 bags XX Scoured Fleece, 330 lbs., at 80c.; 4 bags X Scoured, (burred,) and 1 bag No. 1 Scoured Fleece, 570 lbs., at 63½c.; 10 bags X Scoured Fleece, 1,100 lbs., at 71½c.; 11 bags Pulled Wool, 2,050 lbs., at 25½c.; 15 bags Country Super Pulled, 2,500 lbs., at 41½c.; 11 bags Extra Pulled, 1,920 lbs., at 38c.; 10 bags Extra Pulled, 1,750 lbs., at 38c.; 6 bags Lambs Pulled, 1,150 lbs., at 21c.; 4 bags No. 1 Pulled, 670 lbs., at 21½c.; 14 bags Extra Pulled, (long,) 2,960 lbs., at 38½c.; 20 bags Excelsior Company's No. 1 Scoured, 2,000 lbs., at 55c.; 25 bags Excelsior Company's X Scoured, 2,500 lbs., at 60½c.; 20 bags Excelsior Company's No. 1 Scoured, 2,000 lbs., at 59c.; 25 bags Excelsior Company's X Scoured, 2,500 lbs., at 61½c.; 16 bags Excelsior Company's No. 2 Scoured, 1,600 lbs., at 51½c.; 33 bags Excelsior Company's X Scoured Fleece, 3,300 lbs., at 72c.; 11 bags Low Scoured Fleece, 1,480 lbs., at 53c.; 3 bags Tub Washed Comb and Delaine, 430 lbs., at 49c.; 8 bags Excelsior Company's No. 2 Scoured Fleece, 800 lbs., at 58c.; 23 bags Excelsior Company's No. 1 Scoured Fleece, 2,300 lbs., at 60c.; 16 bags Extra Pulled Wool, 2,980 lbs., at 41c.; 16 bags Extra Pulled Wool, 2,980 lbs., at 40½c.; 15 bags Extra Pulled Wool, 2,800 lbs., at 40c.; 15 bags Super Pulled, 2,650 lbs., at 38c.; 16 bags Lambs Pulled, 2,670 lbs., at 35½c.; 15 bags Lambs Pulled, 2,500 lbs., at 35c.; 12 bags No. 1 Pulled, 1,900 lbs., at 37½c.; 11 bags No. 1 Pulled, 1,740 lbs., at 36½c.; 2 bags Black Scoured, 200 lbs., at 55c.; 12 bags Extra Super Pulled, 1,770 lbs., at 40c.; 11 bags Extra Super Pulled, 1,620 lbs., at 40c.; 5 bales California, various grades, 2,800 lbs., at 16½c.; 2 bags California, sorts, 540 lbs., at 15c.; 4 bales California, Fall Clip, 2,170 lbs., at 15c.; 1 bale California, Washed Pulled, 394 lbs., at 10c.; 3 bales Buenos Ayres No. 2, 2,600 lbs., at 20c.; 10 bales Buenos Ayres, No. 3, 8,590 lbs., at 21½c.; 3 bales Buenos Ayres, No. 3, 2,700 lbs., at 22c.; 5 bales Cape Wool, 2,170 lbs., at 23½c.; 7 bales Cape Wool, (Western Province,) 3,670 lbs., at 25c.; 1 pile Tub Washed, 3,500 lbs., at 53c.; 1 pile Tub Washed, 3,500 lbs., at 53c.; 1 pile Unwashed Bucks' Fleeces, 1,500 lbs., at 22c.; 1 pile Coarse Unwashed Fleeces, 600 lbs., at 32c.; 1 pile Broken Unwashed Fleeces, 500 lbs., at 31c.; 6 bales Western Texas, 3,000 lbs., at 15½c.; 6 bales Western Texas, 3,000 lbs., at 15c.; 1 pile Fine Texas Fleece, 2,900 lbs., at 29c.; 1 pile Tub-washed, 4,000 lbs., at 51c.; 1 pile Tub Washed, 4,000 lbs., at 51c.; 1 pile Medium Iowa Unwashed, 5,000 lbs., at 31c.; 1 pile Tub Washed, 5,000 lbs., at 52c.; 1 pile Fine New-York State Fleeces, 6,000 lbs., at 42c.; 1 pile Medium Fleeces, 2,000 lbs., at 45c; 1 pile Medium and Low Fall Clip California, 4,000 lbs., at 17c.; 1 pile Western Texas, 8,000 lbs., at 15½c.; 1 pile Black and burry Texas, 1,500 lbs., at 13c.; 1 pile Unwashed Fleeces, 4,400 lbs., at 29c.; 1 pile Medium and Coarse Texas, 2,800 lbs., at 13c.; 1 pile Fine Tub Washed, 830 lbs., at 47½c.; 1 pile XX Michigan Fleeces, 4,000 lbs., at 42½c.; 1 pile XX Michigan Fleeces, 4,000 lbs., at 42½c.; 1 pile Fine Tub Washed, 1,250 lbs., at 48c.; 1 pile Unmerchantable Fleeces, 3,000 lbs., at 34c.; 1 pile Michigan Fleeces, 3,700 lbs., at 43c.; 1 pile Tub Washed, 1,500 lbs., at 52c.; 1 pile Coarse Fleeces, 1,200 lbs., at 40c.; 1 pile Tub Washed, 2,450 lbs., at 47½c.; 1 pile Western Unwashed Fleece, 3,750 lbs., at 30c.; 1 pile Western Unwashed Fleece, 3,750 lbs., at 30c.; 1 pile Fine Iowa Fleece, 3,500 lbs., at 35½c.; 1 pile Fine New-York State Fleece, 6,000 lbs., at 40c.; 1 pile Spring Clip California, 1,760 lbs., at 23c.; 1 bag Canada Combing Fleece, 190 lbs., at 57½c.; 1 pile Fine Tub Washed, 360 lbs., at 43c.; 1 pile Fine Tub Washed, burry, 1,000 lbs., at 38c.; 1 pile Coarse Fleeces, 800 lbs., at 42½c.; 25 bags Fine Scoured Fleece, 2,300 lbs., at 82½c.; 15 bales Coarse Wool Waste, 6,000 lbs., at 22c.; 1 bag Scoured Wool at 57½c.; 8 bags Scoured Colored Wool, 1,040 lbs., at 46c.; 10 bags X Scoured Wool, 980 lbs., at 67c.; 10 bags No. 1 Scoured Wool, 1,140 lbs., at 67c.; 7 bags Low Scoured Wool, 1,300 lbs., at 30½c.; 31 bags Excelsior Co. No. 2 Scoured, 4,830 lbs., at 39c.; 13 bags Super Pulled, 2,160 lbs., at 38½c.; 13 bags Extra Super Pulled, 2,660 lbs., at 34½c.; 12 bags Extra Super, 2,440 lbs., at 34½c.; 10 bales A 1 Fall Clip California, 5,230 lbs., 17c.; 7 bags Pulled Wool, 1,040 lbs., at 33½c.; 10 bags XX Pulled Cape, 1,690 lbs., at 39½c.; 10 bags Super Pulled, 1,940 lbs., at 38½c.; 9 bales Cape Wool, 3,240 lbs., at 27c.; 9 bales Cape Wool, 3,240 lbs., at 27c.; 10 bales Cape Wool, 3,600 lbs., at 27c.; 1 pile Tub Washed, 4,960 lbs., at 50c.; 1 pile XX and above Ohio fleece, 5,000 lbs., at 51½c.; 1 pile X Pennsylvania Fleece, 5,000 lbs., at 47½c.; 1 pile No. 1 Pennsylvania Fleece, 4,500 lbs., at 45½c.; total 279,900 lbs.; 5 bags XXX Scoured Wool, 470 lbs., at 45½c.; 5 bags XX Scoured Wool, 490 lbs., at 45½c.; 5 bags X Scoured Wool, 500 lbs., at 45½c.

FREIGHTS—Have been quoted rather firmer, but the engagements have been very light. For Liverpool there were taken 1,850 bales Cotton, by steamer, at ½d.@⅝d. ₱ lb.; 7,500 bushels Wheat at 5d. ₱ bushel. For London, 1,500 bbls. Resin on private terms. For Bristol, 1,000 bbls. Flour at 2s. 3d. ₱ bbl.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, DEC. 10, 1869.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
14th-st. and Irving-place.
PIPELE, (Italian opera.) Characters by Miss Kellogg, Mlle. Lami, Messrs. Ronconi, Reyna and others.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
8th-av. and 24th-st.
THE HUGUENOTS, (English Opera.) Characters by Messrs. Drayton, Haigh, Mrs. C. R. Bernard.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
23d-st., corner 6th-av.
KING HENRY IV. Leading characters by Messrs. Hackett, Walter, Hamilton and Miss Fanny Morant.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway and 13th-st.
THE WONDER. Leading characters by Messrs. Lester Wallack, Gilbert and Miss Henriques.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, near Prince-st.
THE LITTLE DETECTIVE. Leading character by Miss Lotta.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
24th-st., near 5th-av.
THE IRISH HEIRESS. Leading characters by Messrs. E. L. Davenport, Davidge, Mrs. Chanfrau and Mrs. Gilbert.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, near Bleecker-st.
UNDER THE GASLIGHT. Characters by Messrs. Mortimer, Studley and Miss Longmore.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Broadway, near 8th-st.
LE SOURD and LES JURONS DE CADILLÆ.

THE TAMMANY.
14th-st., near 3d-av.
BURLESQUE, PANTOMIME, ATHLETIC FEATS, BALLET, &c.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE.
Broadway, corner 30th-st.
Afternoon and evening—KENILWORTH. Large collection of curiosities on exhibition.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
RICHARD III. and THE IRISHMAN'S HOME.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.
EXHIBITION OF EQUESTRIAN AND ATHLETIC FEATS.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
No. 585 Broadway.
NEGRO MINSTRELSY. Birch, Wambold, Bernard, Backus, &c.

SOMERVILLE ART GALLERY.
5th-av., corner 14th-st.
EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS. "THE NINE MUSES."

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Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 23d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

Letters from Rome, says a London dispatch, assert that a majority of the French and German Bishops will oppose the dogma of Papal infallibility....The debates in the French Chambers seem to be highly spiced with Rochefortisms. The personal denunciations of the Emperor by this intractable Deputy partake largely of the character and bitterness of *La Lanterne*, and excite the "Conservatives" to an intense degree. In his reply to the speech of the Minister of the Interior he said the Emperor, on the day of the opening of the Chamber, gave the signal for the members to laugh at him....The Viceroy of Egypt has yielded to the ultimatum of the Sultan and accepted the conditions imposed....A London dispatch says "rebel bonds" improved in view of the proposed settlement of the *Alabama* claims....The British Government will take possession of the telegraph lines of the country on the 1st of February....The *entente cordiale* between Russia and Prussia has just been strengthened by the Emperor conferring on the King the Grand Cross of the Order of St. George.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, a memorial was presented from citizens and members of the Legislature of Virginia, urging the admittance of that State to representation. Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, offered a resolution directing the proper Committee to consider the expediency of repealing the charter of the Medical Society of the District of Columbia, because it excluded certain physicians solely because they were colored, and, after some debate, it was passed. A substitute bill for Mr. SUMNER'S, "defining the jurisdiction of the Courts of the United States in certain cases," was reported from the Judiciary Committee. Among other new business introduced was a bill establishing a uniform time for holding elections for Electors for President, Vice-President and members of Congress from all the States. The Senate adjourned to Monday.

In the House the greater portion of the session was occupied with a discussion of the Census bill. The debate was participated in by several members, but little progress was made with the measure. Several bills were introduced—among them one creating a new judicial district in this State, and another to perfect the reconstruction of Georgia, requiring the military commander to convene the Legislature elected under General MEADE'S proclamation, and cause each member to take the prescribed oath, and the body to adopt the Fifteenth Amendment as a condition precedent to representation of the State. A resolution was offered directing inquiry into the cause of the recent gold panic. The House refused to adjourn until Monday, consequently a session will be held to-day as usual.

GENERAL.

Advices from Honolulu state that Rear-Admiral TURNER was recently presented to the King of the Sandwich Islands, when the latter said he reciprocated the interest and good will frequently manifested by the Government and people of the United States in the welfare of his kingdom. Thanksgiving Day was observed by the American residents of Honolulu.

The returns from Texas show a Republican victory. Mr. DAVIS, the Republican candidate for Governor, has nearly 6,000 in forty-seven counties, and probably all the candidates for Congress on his ticket are also elected.

The Wyoming Legislature has passed an act granting employes on railroads in that Territory the same right of action for damages against the company, when injured, as though not employed by them; and, in case of death, to their widows or heirs.

The President's Message is said to have created an intense excitement in Havana. The Spaniards are gratified, and the sympathizers with the insurgents disappointed.

One of the alleged drawback swindlers of this City, named CAULDWELL, who recently escaped to Canada, was before Justice MONDELET, of the Court of Queen's Bench, in Montreal, yesterday, under a writ of *habeas corpus* for his release on the ground of illegal arrest. A decision will be given on Saturday. The case will come on its merits for extradition before Judge COURSOL to-day.

The Committee of the Virginia Legislature again appeared before the Reconstruction Committee to advocate the admission of the State. The opposing interest was also represented, and both parties were directed to put their views in writing, to be submitted to the Committee on Saturday.

The trial of NANCY LYMAN for the murder of her former husband, EPHRAIM GARDNER, began yesterday at the Court House in Herkimer, New-York.

The Tennessee Senate yesterday passed to a second reading a bill to prohibit indictments for acts committed while serving in the late war, and to dismiss all pending prosecutions of the kind.

The Hudson's Bay Company have ordered Mr. SMITH to the Red River to aid Governor MCTAVISH, or to succeed him in the event of his demise. Dispatches from Governors MCDOUGALL and MCTAVISH represent the revolt as subsiding. The former, it is said, will, as soon as he receives the Queen's proclamation, assert the authority of the Dominion Government by a proclamation from Fort Garry.

An attack was made on a bank in Gallatin, Mo., by robbers, who killed Mr. SHETTS, the cashier, and an unknown man, and, it is rumored, succeeded in carrying off $60,000. One of the robbers was severely wounded.

The President has nominated JOHN F. DILLON, of Iowa, to be Circuit Judge of the Eighth Judicial District, under the new circuit act.

A verdict was given yesterday in Boston in favor of the Manhattan Insurance Company of New-York, in a suit against Dr. ROBERT WHITE, to recover the amount of a policy of insurance on EDWARD DELANEY, paid to WHITE as assignee of the policy, WHITE, at the time the policy was given, knowing DELANEY to have a fatal malady.

The message of Governor HAIGHT, of California, was sent in to the Legislature yesterday. He asserts that an efficient militia is indispensable to the proper enforcement of the laws, and the maintenance of public order. The State debt is $4,068,000, exclusive of the warrants of the Capitol fund outstanding. He recommends State immigration from Europe and the Eastern States. He says the Legislature can prohibit Chinese immigration, but he is in favor of removing all barriers to the Chinese.

In the Woman's Suffrage Convention at Newark, N. J., yesterday, speeches were made by LUCY STONE BLACKWELL, Rev. Mr. CLUTE, of Vineland, and others, and resolutions were adopted that woman's right to vote in New-Jersey has never been legally canceled, and that a Woman's Suffrage Association be formed in every Congressional District in the State, to secure the election of members of Congress and of the Legislature who will advocate political equality for women.

LOCAL.

Père HYACINTHE'S address at the Academy of Music, last evening, for the French Benevolent Society, was listened to by a very large audience. His theme was "The Government of Life."

ROGER J. PAGE, counsel for JOHN O'MAHONY in his legal proceedings to recover the Fenian funds at one time held by BELMONT & Co., and claimed by the British Government, made application to the Court yesterday for an order for $5,000 of the amount, to be used in carrying on the war. His motion has not yet been granted.

The Board of City Canvassers commenced their sessions yesterday.

Both Boards of the Common Council met yesterday, but adjourned immediately to Monday next.

Professor NEWBERRY, of Columbia College, gave an interesting account of his Colorado explorations, before the Geographical and Statistical Society, last evening.

The argument of the motion for the discharge of the Spanish gunboats, before Judge BLATCHFORD, yesterday, in the United States District Court, was again adjourned, to this morning, at the request of Judge PIERREPONT, who stated he could not proceed with the case until the arrival of important documents from Washington.

In the Court of Special Sessions, yesterday, CHARLES WOODS, a car driver connected with the Belt Railroad, was fined $10, on complaint of Officer HART, who charged him with cruelty to animals.

The First Great Want.

Earnest as Congress may be in its desire to promote the funding of the debt and to provide for a gradual and safe return to specie payments, we cannot suppose it indifferent to the yet more urgent demand for reduced taxation. The people await with patience the development of the train of circumstances which must precede either funding or resumption. They know that more than legislation is required to make either possible,—that the public confidence, which is essential to both, must proceed naturally and slowly, from events over which the Government can at best exercise only a faint and indirect influence, and that its surest foundation is to be sought in the prosperity of trade and industry. They insist, as upon a condition of prosperity, that while these preliminaries are in progress, the burdens borne by the country shall be lightened. They can endure yet longer the evil of a depreciated currency. They are willing to concede time for the conversion of outstanding bonds into others bearing a lower rate of interest. But they are not willing to sustain a load of taxation which impairs all energy, injures all industry and commerce, and yields a revenue far in excess of the actual requirements of the Government.

It must be confessed that the popular impatience upon this subject is as rational as it is just. War taxes were inevitable so long as the war lasted, but they are intolerable at the expiration of years of peace. They were of minor importance while the nation's unity was in jeopardy, and while the expenditures of the war stimulated into extraordinary activity all the great industrial forces; but they have become the monster evil of the country now that trade languishes, industry is crippled, and every productive interest, which the tariff has not converted into a monopoly, suffers from the drain kept up by the tax gatherer. The cost of living bears an undue proportion to the means of living. The percentage of all a man earns or makes which goes to the Government is too exhaustive to be submitted to, now that the occasion for the exaction no longer exists. There is no disposition to evade or weaken the obligation to pay the debt: the people feel as distinctly their duty in this respect as the President or Mr. BOUTWELL. There is no indifference to the mischief wrought by an inconvertible currency: the people are as anxious as Mr. SUMNER for the restoration of hard cash. But they have in addition this feeling—that there is neither wisdom nor justice in any scheme of funding or resumption which presupposes the continuance, even for another year, of the enormous taxation at present imposed. Congress cannot be ignorant of this feeling, nor unmindful of its force.

The first duty seems to be the reduction of the necessary expenditures of the Government to the lowest point compatible with efficiency. Retrenchment is the order of the day, and it is one which the Administration has shown an honest desire to respect. The estimates cut down, and the interest on the debt provided for, the question that will challenge consideration relates to the amount which shall be annually set aside for the redemption of debt. Whether this amount shall be fifty or a hundred millions is an alternative which affects the taxpayers to the extent of fifty millions per year. For all the purposes of public credit, we believe that fifty millions so employed would be as effective as twice the amount; and it would leave an equal sum available for the relief of the people. According to present estimates, then, it is possible, by this change alone, to effect a reduction of taxation to an amount which would confer substantial benefit upon the trade and industry of the country.

And the relief thus to be realized is a certainty, while any relief of the kind that may be contingent upon the success of a funding scheme is remote and uncertain. Congress may, indeed, compel funding so far as the amount of bonds which forms the basis of the national banking system is concerned, but we doubt the feasibility of any more general scheme until the restoration of specie payments be effected, or at least assured.

The President's Policy Toward the Indians.

Probably most intelligent readers in different countries, who look over our annual public documents, turn with a peculiar and sad interest to what is said of the only native American race—the Indians. The public has long since ceased to have any sentiment about "the noble savage;" it knows him to be a wild, half-brutalized creature, given to many vices, and hating industry. The frontiersman looks upon him as he does on the wolf and the bear, and is quite as ready to exterminate him. And many of our States, bordering on his territories, share in these barbarous feelings. But the nation, though it has no love for the Indian and the sentiment about him, has at length become aroused to its duty toward this race, whose main crime has been that it stood in the pathway of civilization on this continent. The people feel now that in the past the Indians have been the victims of incessant fraud and oppression. The sense that our conduct toward these weak barbarians has been a disgrace to our civilization and Christianity, has become burned into the national conscience. There is at length a widespread determination to do justice to these tribes, to put a stop to the extortions of agents, and the wrongs done by treaties, and to really attempt to settle the "Indian problem."

One of the fortunate occurrences in the treatment of this question is that we have a soldier at the head of affairs. The army officers who have been most familiar with the Indians, it is notorious, have always taken an entirely different view of the mode of permanently settling the question from the civilians or frontiersmen who had transactions with these tribes. They have always held that honesty and good faith in public dealings, and an application of some of the instrumentalities of civilization, could make of these barbarians a docile, peaceful and even useful people. The frontiersmen, on the other hand, hold that all that can be done with an Indian is to shoot him. General GRANT has been long personally familiar with the frauds and cheating perpetrated by the Indian Agents; he has known enough of the bad faith practiced toward the savages, under the guise of treaties, and how steadily white progress first demoralizes and then crushes them. He understands how the anger and desire of revenge of one wronged Indian will light a fierce war on the whole border. General GRANT has had personal cognizance, too, of what can be done for the elevation and civilizing of the Indians. His own brother-in-law, Mr. DENT, has long had charge of the wild tribes of Arizona and Southern California. He has put them on reservations and has shown what remarkable progress in agriculture and settled habits these wild nomads may make under proper direction. The President, too, has lived among the Pah Utahs—formerly the most savage of the tribes beyond the Rocky Mountains—and has beheld what a quiet, peaceable and industrious folk they may become under the system of "reservations" and suitable instruction. This experience, and the characteristically humane views of an army officer, have led the President to one of the most original and enlightened of his measures—the remitting of the selection of the Indian Agents to the Society of Quakers. Congress, too, has appointed a special Indian Commission, composed of private citizens of the highest character and well-known benevolence, to inspect the action of these agents.

The policy which both the President and the Secretary of the Interior recommend, to govern the action of these Agents and of Congress toward the Indians, is of settlement on large reservations, and instruction in agriculture, and thus of gradual preparation for self-government. By such a policy, the pioneers will be freed from the terrors of wandering hostile tribes, and these "wards of the nation," as the President justly terms them, may be elevated in the scale of humanity.

Congress has already passed an act to enable the civilized Indians of the Indian Territory to form an organization and prepare for a Territorial Government; but no money has been appropriated to carry out this legislation. The Secretary of the Interior believes that the Cherokees and their associate tribes are already sufficiently advanced to dispense with the tutelage of Agents and Superintendents, and to be represented on the floor of Congress by a Delegate able to speak for them. He says very justly that the white constituencies nearest to the Indians are precisely those who are least qualified to represent the tribes in Congress, as they are uniformly hostile to them, and their interests are opposite.

The Secretary thinks that the tribal organization could easily merge into the county, and that their present "grand councils" could be readily changed into territorial legislatures. The tribes north of the Platte River he does not, however, believe to be sufficiently prepared for this development and concentration, though in time two or three Indian territories may embrace all the tribes east of the Rocky Mountains. The same policy is recommended for the tribes west of the Rocky Mountains, though many of these are probably much more difficult to manage, and will need a longer time to civilize.

We confess that from considerable study of the subject, we see no other solution of the Indian problem. As the President remarks, it would be a disgrace to our civilization to adopt any system which simply looked to an extinction of this unfortunate race. We are bound by all considerations to give them a chance for improvement and elevation. But we cannot permit them to rove at will over the vast territories which are now opened by the Pacific Railroad, and which will soon be dotted by thriving towns. They must be confined to large districts, where they can still hunt if they choose, but where the conveniences for agriculture are supplied them, and where trustworthy agents can instruct them in the arts of civilization. If, under the stern law which condemns so many savage races, they perish from contact with civilization, we shall have at least done our duty. We shall have held out to them an opportunity for improvement, and have made some slight atonement for the unnumbered wrongs inflicted on their race in the past.

The United States as Peacemaker.

The friendly offices tendered by the United States, during the last few years, to so many of the Central American and South American Republics, for the purpose of putting an end to the domestic or foreign wars in which they have been involved, seem likely to prove—not empty acts of diplomatic courtesy, but—efficient proffers of a peace-making Power. Peru and Chili are to profit by this intervention in a meeting to be held this Winter in Washington to settle their long quarrel with Spain—a Convention held under the auspices of the United States. Paraguay, the Argentine Republic, Uraguay and Brazil have been besought to accept our mediation to end the war on the La Plata, and may yet consent to do so. And now we have news that, through the intervention of our Minister Resident at Nicaragua, the various hostile parties who have been maintaining a civil war in that Republic have concluded a treaty of peace.

By this treaty of peace GUZMAN and GUTIERREZ arrange all their difficulties very amicably. Mr. RIOTTE, our Minister, on the ground that "no real differences exist among Nicaraguans, all of whom approve of the liberal republican system," being vested with full powers from the revolutionary chiefs to enter upon an agreement of peace, lays out a programme of proceedings for all parties to follow. This programme begins with the very commendable assurance that there shall be a "general forgetfulness" of all acts committed by the revolutionists, under Government guarantees. Then GUTIERREZ is established as Governor of Leon, and a Congress is to be convened within six months. This Congress is to recognize and pay the debt incurred by the revolution. On their part, the revolutionists will lay down and stack their arms, and then free elections and liberal appointments of "honorable persons, friends of peace," will accomplish the rest. This agreement is signed by GUZMAN, RIOTTE and ZAMORA, and seems to us to meet every point raised by the contending parties. Much is conceded to the revolutionists, and the Government is generous in its terms. It seems probable that the agreement will be carried into effect, and peace will be restored.

The *rôle* of peacemaker essayed by the United States ought to be extended throughout the hemisphere, of which it is the natural political arbiter. Its intervention in behalf of Mexico settled the Franco-Austrian pretensions in that Republic and stopped the war there. Its intervention in the case of Nicaragua has undoubtedly stopped the war there. Its intervention between the Allies and the Paraguayans would stop the war on the Parana. Its intervention between Spain on the one hand and Peru and Chili on the other will be effectual to stop the *quasi* war between those Powers. During the last Administration Mr. SEWARD was especially anxious to end the various contests which perpetually embroil the little Republics lying south of us, and the same disposition will undoubtedly characterize the present Administration. We must leave others to decide whether there is a beatitude among nations as among individuals; but a practical sort of benediction is likely to fall in increase of friendly relations between ourselves and the countries of North and South America, with whom we are already so closely knit by commercial bonds.

The Era of Magnanimity.

The apprehensions of Mr. PHILLIPS were well founded. What he demanded of Congress was "to fortify against the coming magnanimity;" but instead of fortifying against magnanimity the Senate has welcomed it, and has opened its working session by removing the political disabilities of nearly five hundred persons at one stroke. With that to begin with, it looks very much as if Mr. PHILLIPS' idea of "no forgiveness as to the men" were not shared by the Senate, and as if he were justified in declaring that "the stern, rigid, indomitable, unmixed idea of justice is intolerable to the American people."

While the Senate measure is significant in itself, the circumstances attending it made it doubly so. The bill was not even submitted to the usual committee of reference. Mr. SUMNER made the motion for such a reference, but withdrew it, and then it was promptly passed without any opposition. Thereupon the Senate immediately took up its joint resolution for the relief of political disabilities of persons engaged in the rebellion. In the remarks made upon these subjects, our Washington correspondent tells us, "the temper of the Senate was much calmer and milder than it has been for years, and there seemed to be a general disposition to forget and forgive." And while the Senate was thus meditating and effecting generosity, in the House Mr. FERRY introduced a bill to abolish the test oath.

We believe the time is now ripe for an utter and complete removal of disabilities test-oaths, and whatsoever political restrictions or penalties have been imposed on those engaged in the rebellion, with such specific personal exceptions only as Congress may see fit to make. The time has come when the nation can afford to be generous without feeling the slightest uneasiness regarding the consequences of its generosity. The removal of political disabilities stands now not more on the ground of generosity than of justice—not more on that of expediency than of sheer consistency. Reconstruction is now practically assured; and when all the States shall have rejoined the circle of the Union, we shall have in this fact a better guarantee for the future, and a better indemnity for the past, than any test oath, however strict, or any political proscription, however sweeping, could furnish.

The test oath and disability legislation of Congress, like its reconstruction legislation, was of a temporary character, designed for a specific end. That end is on the eve of accomplishment; and, with the reconstruction of the Union on the very plan laid down by Congress, and in opposition to all other plans, oppressive or unnecessarily restrictive legislation should be revised, and, as far as possible, rescinded. If we cannot do without test oaths and proscription then, we shall never be able to do without them.

Mr. STEWART was right in saying that, as the reconstruction plans of Congress had been so cordially met, it would stir up a certain counter-sympathy for the disfranchised to see them deprived of the ordinary privileges of citizenship, simply on the ground that their abilities had carried them to a high position in the rebel service. Moreover, independent of the time consumed by Congress in deliberating over special cases for relief, the chances for imposition and undue influences, for errors and for injustice, are very great in any special legislation for the removal of disabilities. Many such cases have already happened in Congress. The true, large-hearted, liberal, magnanimous policy for Congress—the policy worthy of a great and strong nation—is to strike off all disabilities at one blow. But if, in this instance or the other, that could be mentioned, such action would seem to be premature, let the individuals in question be excepted by name, whether few or many. As to the joint resolution before Congress, we sincerely believe it would help the Fifteenth Amendment, as well as the popular confidence in Congress, to make the ratification of that amendment the signal for the removal of all disabilities. And, in a still larger view, Congress could celebrate the reconstruction of the Union, in no better way than by proclaiming forthwith the removal of disabilities. We shall have impartial suffrage; it only remains to match it with a general amnesty.

Divorces in Other States.

The question of the validity of divorces obtained in another State has been brought prominently before the public by recent circumstances. It may not be without interest to see what have been the rulings of our Courts on the subject.

An early case is JACKSON *vs.* JACKSON, decided in 1806. The parties were married in this State in 1800. They lived together here as man and wife till 1802, when the wife went to Vermont, declaring that she went there to obtain a divorce. She obtained it by decree of a Court in February, 1803, and then came back to this State, the husband continuing meanwhile to reside here. The decree of the Vermont Court, besides divorcing the parties, decreed to the wife $1,500 alimony, and on this decree she sued her husband for that amount. The Court, SPENCER delivering the opinion, said that they were not called upon to pronounce on the legal effect of the Vermont divorce, but they would give the wife no assistance in the matter, because it was a plain effort on her part to evade the force of our laws, and they gave judgment for the defendant.

The next case was PAWLING *vs.* WILSON. The divorce was granted to the wife in this case by the Legislature of Connecticut, the husband, though living here, appearing there and contesting the question. The Court declined to pass on the question whether the divorce was obligatory here, but spoke of the fact that the marriage was originally contracted in Connecticut, as making a marked distinction between that case and JACKSON *vs.* JACKSON.

The next case was BORDEN *vs.* FITCH. FITCH married in Connecticut in 1784. In 1807 the parties separated, and the wife, in 1808, procured from the Connecticut Legislature a separate maintenance. In 1813 FITCH procured a decree of divorce in Vermont, his wife having no actual notice of the proceedings. In 1814 he married a Miss BORDEN in this State, concealing from her the facts as to his divorce. In 1815 the facts being learned, Miss BORDEN'S mother brought suit against him for damages for debauching her daughter and obtained a verdict for $5,000. The Court sustained the verdict, holding that the Vermont divorce was absolutely void, because FITCH'S wife was not within the jurisdiction of the Vermont Court.

The next case was BRADSHAW *vs.* HEATH, decided in 1835. Mrs. BRADSHAW sued for dower as the widow of THOMAS BRADSHAW, whom she had married in 1813. The defendant proved that in 1784, in Connecticut, she had married CHARLES MCDONALD, who was still living. The plaintiff proved a divorce for desertion granted to her by a Connecticut Court in 1795. It appeared that MCDONALD was at that time living in this State, and had no notice of the suit for divorce. The Court held the same rule, but with a suggestion that the decree of divorce might perhaps be binding on parties who acquiesced in it.

The next case is VISSCHER *vs.* VISSCHER, decided in 1851. The parties were married in this State in 1844. In 1846 the wife obtained from the Court of Chancery a decree of separation, not a divorce. In 1850 the husband obtained from a Court in Michigan a decree of divorce against his wife for desertion, the wife having no actual notice. In 1851 he married again in this State, and his first wife thereupon brought a suit for divorce for adultery in such marriage, and the Court granted it, holding that the Michigan decree was void.

The next case was MCGIFFERT *vs.* MCGIFFERT, decided in 1859. The parties were married here in 1846. In 1852 the husband went to Indiana, leaving his wife here, and in May, 1853, he obtained from a Court there a decree of divorce against his wife for desertion, she not appearing in the case. He then married again in Indiana, and in October, 1855, returned to this State with his new wife. The first wife then sued him for divorce, charging that such relation was adulterous, and the Court granted her a divorce.

The most recent case which we have found is the case of TODD *vs.* KERR, decided in 1864. Mr. TODD living in this State and his wife in New-Jersey, she procured in 1844 an act to be passed by the New-Jersey Legislature divorcing her from her husband. He afterward bought real estate in Brooklyn. He died in 1862 and she claimed her dower in the real estate. The Court held that the act could not affect his interests, and therefore did not affect her's, and decreed in favor of her claim.

The rule deducible from this series of decisions would seem to be that our Courts will treat as void a divorce obtained in another State, unless the divorced party appeared in those proceedings, or was a resident of such other State. It is very doubtful whether the fact that actual notice of the proceeding was given to the divorced party would sustain it without such appearance or residence. If this is the law, is it too much to expect of clergymen and all others who are called upon to marry a person who has been divorced, that they will first satisfy themselves that such appearance was made, or such actual notice given, or at least that the divorced party resided within the jurisdiction where the divorce was obtained, lest they give sanction to a relation which our Courts must declare to be adulterous?

The Commissioner of the General Land Office presents the best evidence of the steady growth and prosperity of the Union, in a number of hard, round facts which carry their own commentary along with them. The public domain amounts to eighteen hundred millions of acres—a lot of ground which would have made the lords of the Dooms-day Book open their eyes. Sixty thousand small farms were, last year, added to the number of our freeholds,—double the number of the landowners in England; and there are ten millions of foreigners working themselves up, peacefully and hopefully, into the grand social amalgam and "Corinthian brass" of our population—one of the most noticeable facts perhaps of all human ethnology on record. The gold value of our personal and real property is estimated at thirty thousand millions of dollars. There are many other items here which are also "mighty ones and millions," and well calculated to arrest the attention of political economists and statesmen all over the world.

There is probably no truth in the story that a plot is on foot to evade the law in the case of "Mart" ALLEN, a notorious thief. He was sentenced by Judge BEDFORD to five years' imprisonment, and never did man more richly deserve it. 'Mart" ALLEN has political influence, and under all the circumstances we considered that Judge BEDFORD deserved praise for closing his ears and eyes to that same influence. But other people do not seem to be equally inaccessible. The Sheriff, it is stated, has not sent "Mart" ALLEN to Sing Sing, but a writ of error and stay of proceedings has been obtained from Judge CARDOZO, and ALLEN confidently expects his liberation. The Sheriff will no doubt be able to give a different version of the story. These are not times for experiments such as that which is injuriously attributed to him.

The English holders of Confederate bonds seem to have arrived at a conclusion relative to their property, very different from that which is entertained here. But, of course, they know best in England. We are told that the prices of the rebel bonds have "considerably improved" in value in anticipation of the settlement of the *Alabama* claims. People who are anxious for the stock ought to have been at the sale on Wednesday, when bonds to the nominal amount of two and a quarter millions were sold at the alarming sacrifice of $35. Many Englishmen have quietly locked up their Confederate bonds, under the idea that some day or other they will turn out to be a "good thing." We have not so much faith in worthless securities on this side of the water.

A Fenian of a very pronounced type has been elected to the British House of Commons. His name is O'DONOVAN ROSSA, and the constituency which returned him is Tipperary. The new member of Parliament is not only a Fenian, but a convict—"remarkable, we believe," says the *Spectator*, "among his fellow-prisoners only for the violence with which he has conducted himself since he was immured." The Fenians in the district threatened to shoot any one who voted against their man, and the consequence was that two-thirds of the electors thought prudence the better part of valor, and stayed away from the polls. The importance of this election seems to have been much overrated in England. We have had some extreme men in Congress, and our experience is that they burn themselves out very soon without doing harm to others or good to themselves. The new member will doubtless be a curiosity in the House of Commons, and it is easy to imagine the horror of the country squire in having to sit on the same bench with him. But O'DONOVAN ROSSA, M. P., will not be sufficient in himself to overthrow that somewhat out-of-date composition, the British Constitution.

That is a curious case of alleged insanity which comes to us from the village of Waterloo in this State. A lady owned a farm worth from $12,000 to $15,000. Upon complaint of her son she was pronounced not in her right mind, and a commission was appointed to take charge of her property. But subsequently a motion was made for a restoration of her civil rights, and during the hearing of this the following facts came out: The lady lived in an "eccentric" manner—that is to say, she "denied herself the pleasures of this life in order to keep sufficient out of her small property to support and educate her son." In the gay circles of New-York this conduct might be deemed a symptom of insanity, but we were not aware that people were judged by the same principles in the rural districts. It was also proved that the lady was in the habit of saying "Amen" very loudly at morning service, and pronouncing the word *Ah-men*—two very ugly circumstances. We question, however, whether they were quite sufficient in themselves to justify anybody in putting a woman into a lunatic asylum. The lunacy commission sold all her clothes and other personal property, and she had to pay $700 as the costs of an inquiry which condemned her as insane. A referee has now to decide upon her case. If he discovers that she is fit to manage her own affairs, it is to be hoped she will be very careful how she says "Amen" in future.

The ladies of the suffrage associations are always telling us that woman's influence in politics and other public matters would tend to mollify the bitterness of party feeling and subdue the masculine ferocities. But at the recent suffrage meeting in New-York they seem to have forgotten that very fair pretension. Their termagant style of recommending themselves is not praiseworthy, though perhaps inevitable and a "touch of nature." But there was another touch of nature which strikes us as more amusing, and as carrying its own moral. It was that of Professor WILCOX, who got up to speak and then, having been as far as Madrid, sat down again, bewildered, no doubt, by the vastness and variety of the subject before him. This, however, need not be taken as a disparagement of his powers, for Sir ISAAC NEWTON himself might not have done better under the circumstance.

New-York must look to its laurels or it will be outdone by so petty a place as Americus, in Georgia. We have had a very fair variety of shooting affrays lately, but nothing quite equal to that which was arranged by an amiable citizen named DOOLITTLE. He was one of a party assembled to take a friendly drink, in a liquor store, when on a sudden he pulled out a pistol and said, "Slide out! I'm going to shoot." His companions took him at his word and ran—all except one toper named NOUMENGER. DOOLITTLE instantly shot this man dead, saying as he fell, "Are you hurt, JOE?" Are we to be beaten in this way? The elections are over, or no doubt some of the candidates for civic honors would soon "get even" on Americus. Southerners cannot be allowed to claim a monopoly of fire-eaters and assassins now, and if DOOLITTLE comes down this way he may easily find a match for himself in cowardly ruffianism.

If the London newspapers have really been talking about the President's Message in the style attributed to them by the telegraph, we can only hope that they will live to see their folly. The *Pall Mall Gazette* is represented to have made some especially absurd remarks, and that being so we are led to distrust these wonderful summaries of leading articles *en bloc*. The *Pall Mall* never writes foolishly on American affairs, which is more than we can say of some of its morning contemporaries. The process by which we arrive at these views of the London writers is unsatisfactory. A hash of the President's Message is just sent over the wires; then a similar mixture of opinion comes back from London. Both Message and editorial must necessarily lose something in being thus run through a coarse sieve. It seems rather ill-natured to take three lines of a very questionable abstract, and upon them found a long tirade against a not unfriendly paper.

The San Francisco Chamber of Commerce have now a new and grave subject before them. It is one which has not come up casually among other considerations of greater import, but one for which apparently a special meeting has been called. "It is stated," says the California telegram, "that the liquor traffic of Alaska is monopolized by the United States army sutlers." Whereupon, "the Chamber of Commerce of this city, having met to consider the matter, determined to memorialize Congress to either prohibit the importation of liquor into Alaska altogether, or to extend the privilege to all persons." Now, as Alaska, as to its military garrison, is a two-company post, despite its prodigious extent, and as to its white inhabitants, is a handful established on an island, the great traffic in liquor must be with our red brother, the Indian, and our dirt-colored brother, the Esquimaux. If we may judge by the extent of "fire water" which the pale face employs in other localities for inducting the Indians into "civilization," the anxiety of the California Chamber of Commerce is not at all without reason. The amount of traffic in liquor must be too great in Alaska to allow its monopoly by army sutlers.

There is another question of locomotion which will soon be coming up in New-York—the crossings at the ferries. There are three or four of these, the passages to which are so thronged every day with pedestrians and vehicles of all sorts, hurrying in four different directions, that it is a service of peril to get over them. As it is, policemen are regularly detailed to see that the foot passengers have a chance for their lives, and at some hours of the day the work of these "life preservers" is very hard—though having its pleasures, too, as when a young lady is handed out from between the wheels of two meeting trucks. In the mud and slush of Winter these crossings are horrible. The only remedy for such a state of things would be a light bridge over the street at each ferry, and, though the idea scarcely recommends itself just now, it must be taken up and carried out when the increase of population makes these nuisances intolerable.

A correspondent whose letter we printed yesterday, thinks that we might do a great deal of good by running a-muck at the "furnace in the household." He would know better if he ever properly gauged the difficulty of breaking down old-established prejudices. People have got used to the heater, and they persuade themselves that they cannot live without it. As a matter of fact, it is wonderful they can live *with* it: the dry air is highly injurious to the constitution, and lays more children on sick beds at this season of the year than any other single cause. The first order a doctor gives when he enters a sick room, which is warmed by a heater, is for more ventilation. Poverty of blood, excessive liability to cold, feverishness, dry skin—these are the inevitable consequences of living in the unnatural atmosphere which we now find in nine houses out of ten. An open fireplace produces a draft up the chimney, and so ventilates the apartment. Moreover, a mere look at a blazing fire does more to warm and cheer one than all the steampipes ever made. But our correspondent "Hygiene" need not suppose that such considerations as these will change fixed habits.

The "Home" in Fourth-Street.

The lady managers of the Home No. 88 West Fourth-street, solicit the patronage of the benevolent public, and promise that all work shall be promptly and conscientiously done, as they have secured the services of a forewoman who understands the business of making and fitting dresses in all its branches. They hope thus to furnish the means of honest self-support to those under their charge.

GENERAL TELEGRAMS.

THE ECUMENICAL COUNCIL.

Opposition to the Dogma of Infallibility—Illuminations in France Interrupted by a Mob—The Spanish Cortes on the Council.

LONDON, Dec. 9—Letters from Rome assert that the majority of the French Bishops, including Monseigneur DUPANLOUP, and many of the German Bishops, will oppose a declaration of the dogma of Papal infallibility.

ROME, Dec. 9.—The ceremonies yesterday attendant on the opening of the sessions of the Ecumenical Council lasted five hours. The city has been entirely tranquil. The illuminations and fireworks contemplated last evening in honor of the occasion were postponed on account of the rain.

PARIS, Dec. 9.—Many cities in France were illuminated last night in honor of the inauguration of the Council at Rome. At Marseilles a crowd of 1,500 men made a violent demonstration against the illuminations. They marched through the streets singing the "Marseillaise," and destroyed decorations, transparencies, and committed other excesses. The Police dispersed the mob after making sixty arrests.

MADRID, Dec. 9.—At the sitting of the Cortes to-day, the Minister of State alluded to the assembling of the Council of the Church at Rome, and made a speech foreshadowing the policy of the Government. He intimated that the Government would not hesitate to take strong steps for the protection of Spain in case the Council should adopt measures hostile to her interests.

EUROPE.

Effect of M. Forcade's Speech—Rochefort on the Emperor—The Egyptian Question Probably Settled.

PARIS, Dec. 9.—The semi-official journals praise the speech made by M. FORCADE, Minister of the Interior, in the Corps Legislatif, yesterday, and assert that the success which it had in the House has so strengthened the Government as to render it improbable that the contemplated change of the Ministry will be carried out. In the Corps Legislatif to-day, M. ROCHEFORT replied with bitterness to the speech of M. FORCADE. He made offensive allusions to the Emperor, which caused great disorder in the Chamber, and were received with a storm of dissent from the members of the majority. He spoke of the scene at the opening of the Chambers, when, he asserted, the Emperor gave the signal for the members to laugh at him. M. ROCHEFORT was frequently interrupted and called to order....That portion of the President's Message relating to neutrality in the matter of ocean cables, printed here to-day for the first time, causes great excitement....The bullion in the Bank of France has increased 10,700,000 francs since the last official report, made on the 2d inst....The Viceroy of Egypt has yielded to the ultimatum of the Sultan, and accepted all the conditions it imposes.

HAVRE, Dec. 9.—The steamship *Cimbria*, from Hamburg Dec. 1, for New-York *via* this port, was delayed here until Sunday noon, 5th, by heavy weather.

Friendship Between Russia and Prussia—Rebel Bonds Looking up in England—The British Telegraph Lines.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 9.—The Emperor ALEXANDER has conferred the Grand Cross of the Order of St. George upon King WILLIAM of Prussia, as a proof of the cordial relations existing between Russia and Prussia.

LONDON, Dec. 9.—The prices of the rebel bonds have considerably improved recently, in view of the proposed settlement of the *Alabama* claims. ....The Government will take possession of the telegraph lines of the country on the 1st of February, according to the provisions of the law recently enacted....The delay in the sailing of the funeral fleet is in good part owing to an accident which occurred to Her Majesty's ship *Inconstant*, which went ashore at the Isle of Wight. She is now in dock at Plymouth, undergoing repairs....The specie in the Bank of England has increased £239,000 during the week ending yesterday.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 9.—Vessels arriving here from the South Atlantic, report vast numbers of icebergs in those waters.

CUBA.

Excitement Over the President's Message—A Two Days' Fight Near Las Tunas.

HAVANA, Dec. 8.—A heavy storm from the north has prevailed for the last two days. Count POZOS and General DULCE's wife have sailed for Europe, but for what cause is at present unknown. The Message of President GRANT, which was telegraphed from New-York on Tuesday and published in the papers of this morning, has caused intense excitement. The sympathizers with the revolution are disappointed, but the Spaniards are satisfied, and look upon the message as a harbinger of peace and prosperity in the island. The news from the interior of the island is unimportant. While a body of troops were convoying provisions from Manzanillo to Las Tunas, they were attacked by insurgents. The fight lasted two days, from morning until night; the losses are unknown. The insurgents harassed the troops the entire distance, but the convoy reached Las Tunas.

CANADA.

A New-York Drawback Swindler in Court—Proceedings for Extradition.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

MONTREAL, Dec. 9.—CAULDWELL was brought before Justice MONDELET to-day, on a writ of *habeas corpus*. Messrs. RAMSAY and KERR appeared for the United States, and JOHN HYLLIARD CAMERON, DEVLIN and CARTER for the defence. They made application for the discharge of the prisoner, on the ground that Judge COURSOL, under whose warrant the arrest was made in Ontario, had no right to issue a warrant for arrest beyond his jurisdiction, which they held was confined to the Province of Quebec. RAMSAY and KERR argued that COURSOL's jurisdiction, in a case of this nature, extended over the Dominion. Judge MONDELET gives his decision on Saturday morning at 11. The prisoner, meanwhile, is remanded back to jail. He will be brought before COURSOL to-morrow, but will likely be remanded to await the decision of Judge MONDELET. COURSOL is the Judge before whom the St. Albans raiders were tried.

The Red River Insurrection—The Authority of the Dominion to be Proclaimed—Gunpowder Explosion.

OTTAWA, Ont., Dec. 9.—Mr. DONALD G. SMITH, who arrived here a few days ago, received a cable dispatch yesterday from the Hudson Bay Company, to proceed at once to the Red River to assist Governor MCTAVISH in the administration of the Territory, or to succeed him in case of his demise. Dispatches received by the Government from Mr. MCDOUGALL and Governor MCTAVISH represent the difficulties in the Territory to be subsiding. Governor MCDOUGALL will enter the Territory as soon as the Queen's proclamation reaches him, and the authority of the Dominion Government over the Territory will be at once announced by him in a proclamation dated from Fort Garry. The Executive Council will meet at once, and every reasonable representation from the half-breed population will receive the earliest attention of the Government of the Territory.

PETEBORO, Ont., Dec. 9.—An explosion of gunpowder occurred by which several men were seriously injured. Some of them are not expected to recover.

PETERBORO, Ontario, Dec. 9.—Several stores on the corner of George and Hunter streets were destroyed by fire yesterday. Loss about $15,000.

THE HUDSON.

Total Closing of Navigation—Ice-Crossing at Coxsackie—Freights for New York Frozen In.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Dec. 9.—The weather is very cold and clear. No boats have passed Coxsackie since Tuesday, and foot passengers will be able to cross the river on the ice at that point to-morrow morning. The ferry boat *Tivoli*, thirty miles further down, has ceased running. A steamboat is expected from Rondout to-morrow to take the barge *Harvest Queen* from Tivoli. At Rhinebeck the river is choked with heavy anchor ice, and the ferry trips are very irregular. The barge *Enterprise*, heavily laden for New-York, can't get away. The steamer *Ansonia* was one hour going one mile this afternoon. The *Utica* passed here going south to-day. No sail vessels have been visible to-day.

SOUTHERN LEGISLATURES.

Immunity for Acts During the War in Tennessee—A Stormy Debate in the Alabama Senate.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Dec. 9.—The State Senate to-day passed, on its first reading, a bill providing that no person shall be indicted for an act committed while serving as a soldier during the late war, and dismissing all pending prosecutions of the kind. The resolution of the House requiring the Governor to send to the Tennessee Senators and Representative copies of the memorial, asking Congress to compensate the Tennessee railroads for losses sustained during the war, was adopted. The ratification of the lease of the Nashville and Northwestern Railroad was consummated. The House adopted the amendment to the Senate bill, on the third reading, authorizing Nashville to sell her city bonds to the amount of $500,000, and passed, on the second reading, the Senate bill changing the common school system. The bill leaves the question of schools to the counties and authorizes them to vote a tax for schools.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Dec. 9.—In the Senate, to-day, there was a stormy debate over the bill to break up the present City Government of Mobile and turn it over to a triumvirate consisting of the Lieutenant-Governor, Speaker of the House and the Attorney-General. Mr. BRAMBERG, of Mobile, opposed it, and Mr. BOON, of Dallas, and others, favored it. It was so amended as to give the power of appointment to the Governor. The bill was then recommitted. Bills were introduced to allow State indorsements to the bonds of the Chattanooga and Alabama Railroad to the amount of three millions of dollars; to the Mobile and Montgomery Railroad to the amount of two millions of dollars, and to the South and North Alabama Railroad to the amount of three millions of dollars.

In the House, by a vote of 42 to 29, Mr. BROWN, Democrat, was declared not entitled to his seat. A motion was made to reconsider the vote to-morrow.

HONOLULU.

An Interview Between the King and Rear-Admiral Turner—Thanksgiving—Chinese Immigration.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 8.—Advices from Honolulu to Nov. 20 have been received. Minister PIERCE presented Rear-Admiral TURNER, Captain FRANKLIN, of the steamer *Mohican*, and other naval officers to the King on the 7th of November. Rear-Admiral TURNER made a speech, in which he expressed his pleasure in making the personal acquaintance of His Majesty. He said the American people took great interest in the success and prosperity of his kingdom, and desired to cultivate friendly relations with his people. He regretted that the vessel temporarily bearing his flag was of a class that forbade receiving His Majesty on board with proper honors. The King responded and said that he was always gratified to welcome the naval officers of the United States, and was especially pleased to welcome the Admiral on the present occasion. He said he had received frequent assurances of the interest and good will of the Government and people of the United States for the welfare of his kingdom, assurances upon which he had the fullest reliance, and which were cordially reciprocated by himself.... Thanksgiving Day was appropriately observed by the American people of Honolulu....The Chinese immigration question engrossed the attention of the people of the islands....A remarkable thunder and hail storm had visited Hawaii. After the storm the mountains were covered with snow.

Later Advices from the Sandwich Islands.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 9.—The steamer *Idaho* has arrived, bringing advices from Honolulu to Nov. 27. A national salute was fired from the Punch Bowl Battery and by the United States steamer *Mohican* on the 23d ult., in memory of Ex-President FRANKLIN PIERCE. The English gunboat *Chamelion* arrived at Honolulu Nov. 21. The United States, England and France, by joint treaty, having guaranteed the independence of the Kingdom on the 28th of November, 1843, the authorities had ordered that the day be suitably observed.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

Governor Haight's Message—The Sandwich Island Sugar Fraud—The Sugar Condemned—The Ship Orion.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 9.—The message of Governor HAIGHT to the California Legislature is published to-day. He congratulates the people on their general prosperity since the close of the last session of the Legislature; commends the present school system; says that an efficient militia is indispensable to the proper enforcement of the laws and to the maintenance of public order; that the total funded debt of the State is $4,068,000, exclusive of outstanding amounts of the Capitol fund; recommends the State to aid and facilitate emigration from Europe and the Eastern States; says the Legislature has power to prohibit Chinese emigration, but is in favor of the removal of all barriers to the Chinese, not only as an act of justice to them but as a matter of sound policy; urges the completion of the geological survey; that the indebtedness incurred by the State geologist be paid, and that further appropriations be made for the continuance of the survey. ....The jury, in the case of the United States against 12,000 bags Sandwich Island sugar, rendered a verdict for the plaintiff. The sugar was valued at $200,000, and was seized for an attempted violation of the Revenue laws. The case will be appealed....Further particulars of the disaster to the ship *Orion* have been received. The crew and officers were sick with scurvy for forty-five days, and short of provisions for the same length of time. Their sufferings were intense. On the 22d of November, when the ship was within thirty-five miles of San Francisco, they experienced a heavy gale from the north, lost their sails, and were driven to the south, when they made for San Diego. On her arrival there the sick crew were immediately landed and placed in a comfortable hospital.

AN INSURANCE FRAUD.

A Suit to Recover the Amount Paid on a Fraudulent Policy—A Verdict for the Company.

BOSTON, Dec. 9.—In the United States Circuit Court, before Judge LOWELL, the suit of the Manhattan Insurance Company *vs.* ROBERT WHITE has occupied eight days. The suit was to recover the amount of a policy of life insurance upon the life of EDWARD DELANEY, paid to the defendant, an assignee of the policy. The defendant is a physician in this city, and the ground upon which the suit was brought is that, knowing DELANEY to be diseased, he fraudulently procured the insurance for his own benefit. The plaintiffs claimed that they paid the policy after DELANEY's death in ignorance of these facts. A verdict for the plaintiffs was rendered, awarding the sum of $12,175, being the full amount of the policy and interest. The Underwriters of Boston have presented to the keepers of Minot's Ledge Lighthouse two sets of the international code of signals for use in communicating with the mainland, and in case of vessels in distress appearing within sight, to give prompt notice of the fact.

Miscellaneous Telegrams.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 9.—Petitions asking Congress to abolish the tariff on coal have been signed by the prominent business men and citizens of this city, and forwarded to Washington.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Dec. 9.—The public lamps in Independence-square were this evening lighted and extinguished by electricity, before a Committee of the Select and Common Councils of the city.

CONCORD, N. H., Dec. 9.—The law term of the Supreme Judicial Court of the counties of Merrimac, Hillsboro' and Belknap adjourned to-day. The conductors' cases were passed to the March term. There were eighty applications for divorce granted. The verdict against LARKIN, the Suncook eloper, was set aside and a new trial granted.

BOSTON, Dec. 9.—ANTHONY MCMANNY was killed this morning by falling from a ladder in the new Methodist Publishing Building in Bromfield-street....The weather is fine, sleighing good and the Brighton Road alive with fashion and fast teams....The monitor *Terror* was put in commission yesterday. Her destination is unknown.

At a workingmen's meeting in Faneuil Hall, Boston, to-night, NATHANIEL E. CHASE was nominated for Mayor.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 9.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company yesterday JOHN W. GARRETT was unanimously reëlected President.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Dec. 9.—C. R. ADAMS, a prominent lawyer and politician of Mount Morris, Livingston County, committed suicide this morning by cutting his throat. Financial troubles were the cause of the sad act.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Dec. 9.—ALEXANDER FURGESON, an oiler in the Boston and Albany Railroad yard at East Albany, was run over to-day and both legs cut off. He cannot live.

AUGUSTA, Me., Dec. 9.—The Falmouth bridge is completed and trains are crossing; 270 loaded freight cars have already crossed the bridge.

CHICAGO, Dec. 9.—The jury in the well-known Rhomborg whisky case, on trial at Dubuque, involving twelve hundred barrels of whisky, failed to agree and were discharged. The jury were out about eighteen hours.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Dec. 9.—The Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of this State is in session in this city. Over 400 Masons are in attendance.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 9.—A report has been received from the central part of the State that the hog cholera is prevailing there. Yesterday the meat inspector of this city condemned a drove of 200 hogs which had just arrived from Paris, on account of their having the cholera. The disease has not appeared in this locality, except in imported stock.

HARTFORD, Dec. 9.—Navigation has closed in the Connecticut River. Several vessels, laden with coal, are caught here by the closing of the river, and must lie idle until the Spring unless a thaw lets them out....JOSEPH D. CHASE, a painter, who was at work about three miles from the city on Monday, started for home in the evening during the severe snow storm, wandered from the road, and was frozen to death. His body was found this afternoon.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Dec. 9.—A meeting of influential citizens was held here to-night to urge the Governor to pardon or reprieve Dr. SCHOEPPE, under sentence of death at Carlisle, Penn....A petition is circulating here, praying the Legislature to pass a general law enabling the voters of wards, boroughs and townships to determine whether drinking houses shall be licensed within such district under the existing law.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Dec. 9.—The railroad trains are crowded every day with emigrants on their way to Texas.

AMUSEMENTS.

Musical.

ITALIAN OPERA.

To-night Mr. MARETZEK's promise to bring out new works is to be in part fulfilled by the production of FERRARI's comic opera of "Pipelè." The merits of this work are warmly spoken of by those who know them, and, as the principal characters are in the hands of Signor RONCONI and Miss KELLOGG, we have reason to expect that "Pipelè" will receive full justice. "Il Trovatore" was rapturously applauded on Wednesday, when the leading artists were in capital voice, and Signor LEFRANC was the recipient of compliments from the audience unbestowed hitherto during the season. On Saturday "William Tell" is to be given for the *matinée*,—we would accept the assurance of the advertisements, and say for positively the last time, but have learned wisdom from experience and will leave the public to determine the probabilities of the matter for themselves.

MR. J. L. RICE'S CONCERT.

Steinway Hall was well filled last evening, the occasion being a first concert by Mr. J. L. RICE, the pianist. Mr. RICE gave a piano solo by HERZ, a paraphrase of the "Midsummer Night's Dream," and a fantasie of his own composition, all of which were rendered with great spirit, and Mr. RICE received as warm applause from his audience as the most ambitious performer could desire. During the evening, Miss JENNY LANDSMAN sung an aria from "L' Africane," and Mr. CARL BERGNER gave a violoncello solo. The concert, which was decidedly successful, concluded with MEYERBEER's "Coronation March." Of Mr. RICE's performance we may have an opportunity of speaking more critically hereafter.

The Westchester County Defalcation—A Verdict for $150,000 in Favor of the Supervisors.

The trial in the case of the sureties of Mr. HENRY WILLETTS, Ex-County Treasurer of Westchester County, was continued yesterday before Hon. Justice GILBERT, at White Plains.

Mr. Samuel Hopper, Ex-Supervisor, on the part of the plaintiffs, testified that he was a Supervisor in 1862, when it was discovered that Mr. Willetts was a defaulter; that one of the sureties, who is now dead, told him in March, 1862, that the sureties had held a meeting, at which it was agreed by them to defeat the call for a special meeting of the Supervisors, which had been made; that Mr. Willetts had transferred to John W. Mills securities to the amount of $90,000, and it was thought that if Mr. Willetts was allowed to go on in his own way, his deficiencies would not amount to more than $15,000, which they (the sureties) were willing to make up; for that reason witness and others withdrew their names from the call for a special meeting of the Supervisors; witness was assured before withdrawing his name, that Mr. Willetts had so arranged his securities that the county would not lose anything.

Daniel Hunt, recalled, said he was first informed of the defalcation of Mr. Willetts in February, 1862, and on meeting two of his sureties, Darius Lyon and Robert R. Oakley, he informed them what the Supervisors had discovered in regard to Mr. Willetts' defalcation; at one time there appeared to be a deficiency on the part of Mr. Willetts, to the extent of $43,000, of which $35,000 was due the State; for that amount Mr. Willetts produced a spurious voucher from the office of the Comptroller, showing that his (Willetts') account was correct at Albany; he subsequently paid the money; although the defalcation was discovered in February, 1862, no investigation was made until the Fall of that year.

J. W. TOMPKINS and EDWARD WELLS addressed the jury in behalf of the defendants, and CALVIN FROST for the Supervisors, when the case was submitted to the jury, under a charge from Justice GILBERT. The jury, after a brief absence, rendered a verdict in favor of the plaintiffs, the Supervisors of the County, for $150,000, the full amount of the bond.

Suicide in the New-York Hotel—Singular Proceedings by a Deputy Coroner and a Policeman.

JOHN KING, aged 35, committed suicide last night at the New-York Hotel, by shooting himself through the temple. He came to this City from Fort Smith, Ark., and was a lawyer by profession. He was reported to have indulged considerably in strong drink. The clerks in the hotel professed ignorance of the man and his manner of death, stating briefly that a shot had been heard at 5 P. M., and Mr. KING found quite dead in his bed. They did not know the number of the room he occupied, nor even the floor on which it was situated. A Coroner had been there and held an inquest, and he knew all about it. This was the sum and substance of their knowledge of the case. Further inquiry resulted in Officer DARKE, the policeman who had charge of the hotel, stating that he knew nothing of the case. Being questioned, he admitted that an inquest had been held, as he summoned the jury, and a verdict of suicidal death had been rendered. When asked what Coroner had taken charge of the case, the officer stated "that it wasn't a Coroner, only Coroner FLYNN's Deputy." He was informed that Dr. SHINE had no right to hold inquests, and he must be mistaken. Officer DARKE then said, "Oh, you ain't going to get me in any trouble; you can't get any information out of me." The inference is, that a mystery lies at the bottom of the matter, though it was unexplained by any one connected with the case.

Election Frauds in the Fourth Judicial District.

The delegates of the German Independent Organization of the Tenth and Seventeenth Wards met at No. 176 Third-street, last night, Mr. JACQUES SCHMITZ presiding. The chairman made an address declaring that by the frauds of Tammany Hall the candidates of the organization for Police and Civil Justices had been defeated at the late charter election, and that Mr. FRANCIS V. EURING, their candidate for Police Justice of the Fourth Judicial District, was contesting the election of his Tammany opponent, and had presented his protest to the Board of Aldermen. Several speeches were made showing the details of the election frauds committed by Tammany Hall in this Judicial District. For maintaining the contest a Committee of three was appointed in order to control the canvassing of the First, Third, Fourth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh and Twelfth election districts of the Tenth Ward, and of the Third, Ninth, Twelfth, Fourteenth, Thirty-first, Thirty-second, Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth Election Districts of the Seventeenth Ward by delegates of the organization, to ascertain the true vote of these election districts, and to have affidavits made to their votes by the voters. A Committee having then been appointed to raise funds for defraying the expenses of the contest, the meeting adjourned.

FATHER HYACINTHE.

Charity and the Government of Life.

Lecture of the Eloquent Divine at the Academy of Music Last Night for the Benefit of the French Benevolent Society.

The Academy of Music last evening was filled to its utmost capacity, by an audience comprising a large representation of the wealth and intelligence of the City, assembled to hear the lecture of Père HYACINTHE. On the platform were HORACE GREELEY, JAMES PARTON, JOHN BIGELOW, Judge BOSWORTH, JAS. W. GERARD and many other distinguished gentlemen. In the absence of Mons. COUDERT, the President of the French Benevolent Society, Père HYACINTHE was introduced by M. CAYLUS, formerly a distinguished journalist in France, and for many years a prominent merchant in this City. M. CAYLUS, in introducing the speaker, said that he (M. CAYLUS) came to represent and not to replace Mons. COUDERT, the President of the French Benevolent Society. The Americans, and Germans, and Irish had each heard their great orators in the Academy of Music, and it was now the turn of the French. With a few more graceful and eloquent remarks he formally introduced the reverend lecturer.

On rising to speak, as on entering, a perfect storm of applause greeted Father HYACINTHE. He seemed sensibly affected by the warmth of this greeting. Calmly surveying the immense audience before him, the celebrated divine said:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: I, too, require to give some explanation of my presence here to-night. I came to seek in this country a few weeks of repose between the struggles of yester eve and those of the morrow. I came resolved to be silent. I came to behold that grand nature bearing an impress of the Deity, the more profound as the hand of man is less apparent upon it. I came to look upon that young and vigorous nation which, if it weakens not, will realize in the future the greatest and the last intentions of God on our race. I came here to listen and not to speak. It happened, however, that in this cosmopolitan City I found France, and was appealed to by the charitable in behalf of suffering France. The members of the Société Française de Bienfaisance asked me to come to aid (now that a severe Winter is about to set in) my suffering compatriots in New-York. The French population in this great City is not numerous, but its memories are many and glorious. Since the time of WASHINGTON and LAFAYETTE no cloud has darkened the friendship of the two countries they respectively represent. I should have shown but a slender sympathy for France had I not responded to the appeal made to me on behalf of its suffering children. This will account for my presence before you this evening. The question I would speak on to-night is one of the most important, yet one of the least understood. I speak of Charity. The Government of Life, is, however, the real subject of my lecture, and charity a subsidiary element. In this practical age science is studied for its application to the practical purposes of life rather than for its own excellence. The fact *par excellence* is truth, and from this comes the great question, Of what use is it for man to conquer the universe if he loses his soul, his life? It is a grand thing for this great continent to be governed by the people, but it is a greater thing for man to be governed by his conscience. The motive power in life is the heart—a more imperative, impulsive power than the conscience, from which, however, it is not to be separated. I have the right, so to speak—I, a priest of Jesus Christ, addressing you—to say, guard thine own heart. Every man hath his own heart in his keeping. The three principal powers of the soul and the body are the reason, the senses and the heart. Neither of the first two mentioned are real powers. By the senses, man is assimilated to the brute creation, and sometimes degraded below its level. By reason he is assimilated to the angels. He reasons on truth under a dim shadow, while the heavenly hosts behold it in all its full radiance. Nothing, however, is more exclusively, more essentially human than the heart, for man cannot live or find any permanent principle that will inspire him in life without its aid. I have lived a life of ideas, shut out from the world. I have loved, and still love, ideas; but I have never found in them absolute certainties or consolations and joys. What is the heart? It is the flesh; it is an organ that commands blood and life. Moses said: "The soul is the blood." The heart is almost the man, for in it all motion in life commences and ends. It is the first organ awaking to life in the infant in the mother's womb; it is the last that beats on the deathbed. The material heart is the image of the moral heart; and the heart is love—the power of loving. Man is not a thought—a sentiment, but he is love. This love is the scource of all moral acts; for in every man you will find a good or a bad love, the weight of which will decide his after life. ST. AUGUSTINE has said, "My love is my weight; where it bears me, thither I go." I may recite to you a German legend I have heard. It deals with a young man in love. He is sketching an admirable landscape. Behind him is the fiend in human semblance watching his every movement. Satan finally, after watching him for awhile, cries to the youth, "You are in love." "And how do you know that?" replies the youth. "I can see it." The fiend was right. Love expresses itself by means the most foreign to it. In man it is, as I have before said, at the root of every act—the heart is at the foundation of all. Let us then be men of heart; let us bear our hearts into civil life, into social life, into domestic life; let us be men of heart in city and in State; let us love country, family, loyalty, probity; let us love the Church of Christ, but not as the church of any particular sect; let us respect the letter, but not as an extinguisher—the letter kills, the spirit gives life. [Loud applause.] Let us, then, I repeat, start as men of heart. Your great poet LONGFELLOW, whose acquaintance it was my great privilege to make a few days ago, has written in one of his verses, and the force of which is but poorly rendered in French—lines which have been my motto through life:

> "Let us, then, be up and doing,
> With a heart for any fate;
> Still achieving, still pursuing,
> Learn to labor and to wait."

Now, I would speak of the direction to be given to life and of the region it should traverse. We have often heard of two roads opening before man, each diverging from the other. Humanity has hesitated between the two for centuries. Shall heaven or earth be chosen? Shall man give to his existence an impulse that will separate him from the world that bears him and tear it from all that the Creator has made its basis—family, affections, interest, sufferings, or shall he cast away all idea of loving heaven and concentrate upon earth his faith, his hope, his love? Man, I say, hesitates between the two roads, and the most rash rush to one or the other. Materialists say that heaven is nothing and see but the earth, giving themselves to that dust which forms our planet, and to that troublous and fleeting hour—life. Mystical minds, (and no one respects earnest minds more than I do,) false, mystical minds set aside all earthly duties and enjoyments, change life into an aspiration toward heaven, instead of striving to merit that heaven. They seek to scale their way into heaven in hot haste. Now my experience has convinced me that between these two roads there is a third opened for the greatest moral and religious progress man can make, and trodden by men who can reconcile heaven and earth, the present life with a future existence, a task to be accomplished in these times as it was accomplished by Christ dying on the cross to reconcile the things of heaven to the things of earth. I open the Bible and I read in it that God made man out of dust and placed him in a beauteous garden, which, by material aid, he was to care for and cultivate. Then He led before him the animals, (that inferior race which is intended to supply slaves to man.) Man then, the work of God, was the king, the owner, the manager of the universe. The part we have to act now is unchanged. We have to continue in these ages the work of Adam. Instead of a small part of Asia Minor, though we have a whole planet. God has given us steam and electricity and distance is annihilated. This globe, I say, is our Eden, and by our labors on it we gain heaven and earth. [Applause.] After the first man came family and society. Adam was alone and God thought it not good that he should be, for he knew what Adam only felt he lacked. "Let there be light," God said, and light was made, and He beheld it and said it was good; and He created stars, animals and plants and saw that all were very good. But when He made what He adjudged His masterpiece, and the edifice was crowned by man, He perceived His work was incomplete. So God made Adam a companion and saved him from egotism. Thus was the organization of the family perfected. In modern society celibacy exists for the sake of God, but this exception, if you make it a rule, is against God and against nature. Celibacy is cowardice if it does not glorify marriage. The apostles have said marriage is honorable, marriage is spotless before God and man. The great object in view is the reconciliation of heaven and earth, and of the present life with the future, and to secure union on earth. Union in the city, in the nation and in humanity was the thought of Jesus Christ, who first proclaimed that which the prophets but dimly saw and the Jews never did see. The centuries that will realize this great union of nations have begun. The labor has commenced. Steam and electricity remove all obstacles. AGASSIZ says the American continent was the first created; it will be the last in the fulfillment of the designs of the creator. A cosmopolitan land—cosmopolitan in the intentions of its founders, in the bloody struggle of its defenders—God has in store for you who people it the accomplishment of admirable results. Northward are the Esquimaux; southward is Africa. You summon from walled China the unmoving people to dwell amid the moving nation, the stationary to mingle with the progressive, all impelled by the breath of you, the great humanitarian people. [Great applause.] The foundation of your people is the Bible, the Book that speaks of God, the living Word of Jesus Christ. In an admirable manifesto from your President there shines through his words the Christian faith—a belief in Jesus is at the root of the nation. May Jesus Christ protect your country and develop old Europe is preparing amid strife, unity and religious and material prosperity. And when I return I shall tell Europe that I have found here liberty associated with Christianity, and have been among a people who do not think that to be free they must be parted from God. [Great applause.]

MORE ERIE TROUBLES.

A New Suit Commenced by James Fisk, Jr.—Fifty Thousand Dollars at Stake.

It will be remembered that last Spring a suit was commenced in the United States Courts by one ANNA SPERRY, the holder of certain preferred stock of Erie against the corporation, and some affidavits were then published going to show that the plaintiff and her husband had but little interest in the suit, and acted under the dictation of other parties.

Mr. FISK has now commenced a suit against those parties, of which the following is the complaint:

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—*James Fisk, Jr., vs. Cornelius S. Bushnell, William M. White, Louis H. Bristol and Elihu Sperry.*—JAMES FISK, Jr., plaintiff, complains and alleges: First, that on or about the 5th day of April, 1869, ANNA SPERRY, the wife of the defendant ELIHU SPERRY, was or claimed to be the owner of a number of shares of preferred stock of the Erie Railway Company, a corporation created by and existing under the laws of the State of New-York, of which corporation the plaintiff then was a director and the comptroller.

Second.—That on or about the time aforesaid the defendants BUSHNELL, WHITE and BRISTOL, being hostile to the plaintiff for various reasons, and especially because in certain legal proceedings undertaken by the plaintiff in this Court, the plunders and robberies of the said BUSHNELL, assisted by others of the Treasury of the United States and of the stockholders of the Union Pacific Railroad Company in connection with the management of said road had been partially made public and appeared likely to be further developed, entered into a conspiracy and combination, to annoy, harass and defame the plaintiff, and to that end they determined to procure a suit to be brought in some Court against the Erie Railway Company or against the plaintiff alone, or with others wherein they might file a complaint or a declaration charging all manner of things against the plaintiff, making various false accusations against him, which they would procure to be published in the newspapers, thus shielding, or attempting to shield, themselves from the legal consequences of a libel under the pretense that such complaint or declaration was a legitimate legal document, and inducing the newspapers in their legal reports to spread whatever scandals and falsehoods they might choose to insert in such papers *gratis* broadcast over the land.

Third.—That in pursuance of said combination and conspiracy they determined to get some resident of a State other than New-York as a plaintiff, for two reasons; first, because their suit might thus be brought in the United States Court, where, by reason of the great and increasing delays, it might be kept hanging for years; and second, because the person to bring said suit being out of the reach of the State Courts or of the knowledge of the plaintiff, and obscure and unknown, could not be reached, nor could the true history of his connection with said transactions be brought to light.

Fourth.—That after searching for some person to carry out their petty and contemptible scheme whereby BUSHNELL might keep his name concealed, and yet might accomplish his libelous and defamatory ends aforesaid, they discovered the defendant SPERRY, and by an offer of profit induced him to coöperate with them, under an agreement between WHITE on one side, acting for himself, and said BUSHNELL and BRISTOL and the defendant SPERRY and his wife, on the other side, substantially as follows: That Mr. and Mrs. SPERRY should, at the request of said WHITE, give a power of attorney to said BRISTOL, authorizing him (said BRISTOL) to use said shares of stock for purposes of suit or otherwise, and that said WHITE should save said SPERRY and wife harmless from any expense or cost in connection with said suit; that WHITE should have the option of buying the said shares of stock at any time within twelve months at a certain price, (he and the other conspirators hoping and expecting that their proposed blackmailing operations would induce the plaintiff and others to buy up said stock at an extravagant price,) and that any profit derived from any settlement of the said proposed suit should belong to said WHITE.

Fifth.—That an agreement to the effect aforesaid was signed and carried out, and a suit was commenced in the name of the said ELIHU SPERRY and ANNA SPERRY in the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York against the Erie Railway Company, which suit was really brought solely for the purposes of blackmailing and defamation aforesaid; and the defendants, BUSHNELL, WHITE and BRISTOL, using the defendants SPERRY as their tool and stalking horse, caused to be inserted in the declaration therein all manner of lying, contemptible, false and scandalous accusations against the plaintiff and others, which they well knew to be totally irrelevant to the pretended cause of action, and to be untrue, and caused that declaration to be published far and wide in the newspapers of the land, under the pretence that the same was a legitimate judicial proceeding.

Sixth.—That by reason of the said conspiracy and the false and scandalous libels spread abroad in pursuance thereof, the plaintiff has sustained damages in the sum of $50,000. Wherefore the plaintiff demands judgment against the defendants for the sum of $50,000.

FIELD & SHEARMAN, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

Memorial to Samuel W. Seaton.

The teachers and scholars of the Macdougal-street Baptist Church Sunday School, met last evening to consider the matter of erecting a memorial to their late Superintendent, Mr. SAMUEL W. SEATON. Quite a number of persons were present and Mr. CHARLES OLMSTEAD acted as chairman. The principal plans for a memorial were a mission chapel and a stone tablet, but the meeting being informal no final action was taken. A Committee consisting of Messrs. OLMSTEAD, HATFIELD, ANGEL, TAYLOR and BOURNE was appointed to report on the subject at the next meeting. Remarks were made by several of the scholars on the happy influence of Mr. SEATON over them during his long superintendence since 1819.

Preparatory Medication.

The human system, the most delicate and sensitive of all created things, should be duly prepared to meet the shock occasioned by a sudden change in the temperature of the air. Even the solid metals contract and expand under cold and heat—so that if man were composed of iron, instead of frail tissues and fibres, circulating fluids and brittle osseous matter, his frame would not be proof against the vicissitudes of climate. As it is, it behooves every one, especially the feeble, to fortify the frail tenement of mortality against the inclemency of the present season. A wholesome, strength-supplying vegetable tonic and alterative is the preparatory medicine required, and among medicinal agents of this character, HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS stand supreme. In a successful career of nearly a quarter of a century, the preparation has never been equaled or approached, and its sales are now larger than those of any half dozen articles, purporting to belong to the same class, that has ever been advertised in this country. As a remedy and preventive of dyspepsia, and all its complications, it may be said to have lived down competition and to be the standard specific of the Western Hemisphere. A course of this genial restorative at the commencement of Winter is the surest safeguard against all the complaints which are caused or aggravated by exposure to cold.—*Advertisement.*

WALTHAM WATCHES.—The best watches to buy and the best place to buy is at FULLER & CO.'S, No. 25 John-st., New-York. A complete assortment always on hand.—*Advertisement.*

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

The NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains the very latest telegraphic and general news; editorials on matters of current interest; a page of carefully-prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agriculture and domestic interest, especially prepared for the TIMES by a practical agriculturist, and marriages and deaths of the week, and other interesting reading matter.

The following table exhibits the leading features of this morning's issue:

Foreign Intelligence.

CABLE TELEGRAMS: Latest Telegraphic News from all Parts of the World.

GREAT BRITAIN: Comments on the President's Message; Meeting on the Colony Question; Additional News of Dr. Livingstone; Mr. Ashbury's Reply to Mr. J. G. Bennett; Final Preparations for the Removal of Mr. Peabody's Remains.

FRANCE: Proceedings of the Corps Legislatif; The Commercial Treaty with England.

THE ECUMENICAL COUNCIL: Opening of the Council; Grand Procession and Rejoicings.

CUBA: Discovery of a Plot Among the Negroes; Brutal Torture of the Victims; Flogging Extraordinary; Progress of the War.

HAYTI: Triumph of the Revolutionists; Preparations to Attack Port-au-Prince; Capture of the Mole St. Nicholas; Revival of Business; Alleged Outrages by American Vessels.

Political.

The Charter Election; How the President's Message is Received by the Press of the Country; The Southern Legislatures; The Texas Election; The East; Female Suffrage; Union League of America; Proceedings of Congress.

General Topics.

The Whisky Rings in St. Louis; Final Proceedings of the National Board of Trade; Convention of the National Base Ball Association; The Pawtucket Poisoning Case; The Calaveras Skull; The Schœppe Murder Case; The Burdell Mystery—Dying Statement of John J. Eckel; What Princeton College Needs; The Mormon Assault on Editor Beadle; Indiana Divorces in Philadelphia; The Red River Troubles; Probable Release of the Spanish Gunboats.

Local News.

UNDERGROUND: Cellar Life in the Metropolis; Views Beneath the Surface; Action of the Board of Health.

THE ORPHANS: Who They Are and Where They Find Refuge; The Various Institutions in this City; How Managed and by whom Supported.

A NEW PHASE OF INSANITY: Singular Case of Caroline S. Allen; A Woman Declared Insane because she is a High Church Episcopalian.

MISCELLANEOUS: The Richardson-McFarland Case before the Woman's Suffrage Association; Recorder [illegible] Charge to the Grand Jury; The [illegible]; The [illegible] Frauds; Sale of Confederate State Bonds; The Methodist Episcopal Tract Society's Annual Meeting; Death of Father John Orsenigo.

Agricultural.

The New-York State Poultry Show; Award of Prizes; The Louisiana Sugar Crop; A Good Word for Meat; Spaying Cows for Milk; The Use of Salt; Fattening Fowls.

The Markets.

Specially Prepared Summaries of Financial, Commercial, Live Stock and Produce Movements.

Editorial Comments.

The Navy and its Needs; The Case of Georgia; Extent and Cost of the Mail Service; Our Army in Time of Peace; Mr. Boutwell's Treasury Exhibit; Work of the Interior Department; The State Marriage Laws; The President's Message.

TERMS—Three dollars per annum. Two copies, one year, $5. Ten copies, one year, $25.

An extra copy to getter-up of Club, and a splendid steel engraving of the late HENRY J. RAYMOND.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES may be had at the counter of the Publication Office in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS.

Gifts for the Holidays.

The undersigned, agents for the celebrated BOREL & COURVOISIER nickel straight line and equilibrium escapement lever watches, have been instructed to close out the balance of their stock of gold and silver watches at WHOLESALE PRICES DURING THE HOLIDAYS ONLY. All watches warranted by special certificate.

QUINCHE & KRUGLER, Nos. 8 and 10 John-st., up stairs.

Holiday Presents.

Save money in buying Chromos by going up stairs. E. & H. T. ANTHONY & CO., No. 591 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel. STEREOSCOPES, VIEWS, ALBUMS, FRAMES.

Holiday Presents.

Gold spectacles and eye glasses, opera glasses, microscopes, magic lanterns, &c., &c., at the lowest prices. JAS. PRENTICE, No. 164 Broadway.

Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye.—The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair Dye is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st., New-York.

Pure Spices for the Holidays, Prepared by CRAMPTON BROTHERS. Mills, Nos. 2, 4, 6, 8 and 10 Rutgers-place, and Nos. 33 and 35 Jefferson-st. Office, No. 84 Front-st., New-York.

Waltham Watches for Holiday Presents.—We have the largest assortment in the country, and our prices are the lowest. HOWARD & CO., Jewelers and Silversmiths, No. 619 Broadway, New-York.

Christmas is Coming, Ladies, and if you wish beautiful Boots and Shoes, Bows, Rosettes, Toilet Slippers, &c., patronize MILLER & CO., No. 3 Union-square.

Prepare for Winter.—PATENT WEATHER STRIPS. ROEBUCK BROS., No. 58 Fulton-st., New-York.

A. Morton, 25 Maiden-lane, New-York.

MORTON'S GOLD PENS.

MARRIED.

CHASE—PLUMMER.—At Bristol, N. H., on Monday, Nov. 22, by Rev. Silas Ketchum, Dr. FREDERICK P. CHASE, of New-York, to Miss JULIETTE PLUMMER, of Bristol.

FREEMAN—FREEMAN.—On Wednesday, Dec. 8, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. W. H. Ten Eyck, assisted by Rev. Dr. Duryea, JAMES M. FREEMAN to SUSIE, daughter of John G. Freeman, Esq., all of Ravenswood. No cards.

HART—BURTON.—On Wednesday, Dec. 8, at St. Ann's Episcopal Church, by Rev. Dr. Gallaudet, Dr. CHARLES A. HART to VIRGINIA, daughter of the late Wm. E. Burton.

HOLT—BRUNDAGE.—At Grace Church, Brooklyn Heights, on Wednesday evening, Dec. 8, by Rev. Chas. Homer, EDMUND O. HOLT to ESTELLE, daughter of the late James H. Brundage, Jr., all of Brooklyn.

LITTELL—BROWN.—At the North Reformed Church, Newark, N. J., on Thursday, Dec. 2, at 4½ P. M., by Rev. Chas. E. Hart, assisted by Rev. H. Dubois, Rev. WILLIAM H. LITTELL to Miss JULIA B. BROWN.

LEWIS—GREEN.—At Trenton, N. J., on Wednesday, Dec. 8, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Dr. Hall, Mr. FREDERICK C. LEWIS, of New-York, to Miss EMMA K., youngest daughter of Geo. S. Green, Esq.

MORFORD—OVENS.—At Red Bank, N. J., on Wednesday, Dec. 8, at the residence of the bride's mother, by Rev. W. B. Otis, Rector of Christ Church, Shrewsbury, SAMUEL W. MORFORD to MARY R., second daughter of the late George Ovens, and formerly of Albany, N. Y.

PIERREPONT—LOW.—At Grace Church, Brooklyn Heights, on Thursday, Dec. 9, by the Rector, Rev. Benjamin H. Paddock, D. D., assisted by Right Rev. the Bishop of Long Island, and Rev. Francis Vinton, D. D., HENRY EVELYN PIERREPONT, Jr., to ELLEN A. LOW, daughter of A. A. Low, Esq.

STEVENS—WILKS.—At Grace Church, on Wednesday, Dec. 8, 1869, by Rev. U. T. Tracy, assisted by Rev. Dr. Henry C. Potter, BYAM KERBY STEVENS, Jr., to ELIZA LANGDON, daughter of Matthew Wilks.

TAIT—BODINE.—On Wednesday, Dec. 8, at the residence of the bride's mother, by Rev. S. Vernon, JOHN R. TAIT to Miss M. ADELAIDE BODINE, all of this City.

WOOD—RODGERS.—On Wednesday, Dec. 8, at the Church of the Holy Trinity, Brooklyn, N. Y., by Rev. Dr. Hall, Lieutenant-Commander GEORGE W. WOOD, U. S. Navy, to MARIAN, daughter of Mrs. A. M. Rodgers.

DIED.

BRIGGS.—On Wednesday, Dec. 8, CHARLES A. BRIGGS, M. D., in the 70th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services this Friday, at 4 P. M., from his late residence, No. 77 Jane-st. His remains will be taken to Green-Wood on Saturday, at 10½ A. M.

BEDELL.—On Wednesday, Dec. 8, MARIA BEDELL, relict of the late Caleb Bedell, of Peekskill, N. Y., aged 66 years.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Friday, the 10th, at 12½ o'clock, from the residence of her son-in-law, Christopher Corley, No. 165 Jersey-av., Jersey City.

☞ Peekskill papers please copy.

GASCOIGNE.—On Wednesday, Dec. 8, SARAH, wife of the late James B. Gascoigne, in the 74th year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, without further notice, from the residence of her brother, John Mortimer, Jr., No. 264 5th-av., at 10½ o'clock A. M. on Saturday, Dec. 11.

HAIGHT.—In this City, on Thursday morning, Dec. 9, ELIZABETH HAIGHT, in her 42d year.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral at St. Peter's Church, 20th-st., near 9th-av., on Saturday, the 11th inst., at 1 P. M.

☞ California papers please copy.

HATCH.—On Thursday, Dec. 9, 1869, ISABEL MERCEDES, youngest daughter of Roswell D. and Sarah C. Hatch, aged 3 years and 7 months.

The funeral obsequies, with a mass of the Holy Angels, will take place at the Church of St. Paul the Apostle, 59th-st. and 9th-av., on Saturday, 11th inst., at 10 A. M., which the relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend. The remains will be deposited in the family vault, St. Patrick's Cathedral.

JONES.—On Wednesday, Dec. 8, EDWARD JONES, in the 58th year of his age.

The funeral will take place from Grace Church, Broadway and 10th-st., on Saturday morning, the 11th inst., at 10 o'clock. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice.

LAZARUS.—Suddenly, on Thursday morning, Dec. 9, in the 48th year of her age, Mrs. MARIA LAZARUS, eldest daughter of the late A. L. Gomez.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 140 West 53d-st., on Sunday morning, Dec. 12, at 10 o'clock.

MILLS.—On Tuesday, Dec. 7, 1869, at the residence of her aunt, Mrs. J. C. Babcock, No. 22 West 25th-st., FANNIE, daughter of the late S. H. Mills.

The funeral will take place at Trinity Chapel, 25th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av., on Friday afternoon, 10th inst., at 3 o'clock. The relatives and friends are requested to attend without further notice.

PEARCE.—At Rossville, S. I., on Wednesday, Dec. 8, 1869, EMMA E., widow of the late David B. Pearce, and daughter of Henry S. and Catharine R. La Forge, aged 33 years.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at St. Luke's Church, Rossville, S. I., on Sunday, Dec. 12, at 1 o'clock P. M.

☞ Danbury papers please copy.

QUINTARD.—At Kalamazoo, Mich., on Wednesday, Dec. 8, of typhoid fever, FREDERICK F. QUINTARD, of this City, formerly of Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Notice of the funeral hereafter.

SQUIER.—Captain CHARLES W. SQUIER, late of the Fifth Excelsior Brigade, on Thursday morning, Dec. 9, aged 32 years.

He served at Yorktown, Williamsburg, Fair Oaks, Malvern Hill, Bristow Station, Chancellorsville, and as engineer on the staff of General Berrey, Second Division of the Third Army Corps.

His friends and companions-in-arms are invited to attend his funeral from Dr. Corey's Church, corner of Lexington-av. and 37th-st., Friday, Dec. 10, at 1 o'clock P. M. His remains will be taken to Woodlawn Cemetery, train leaving New-Haven Railway Station at 2½ o'clock.

VAN ARSDALE.—On Wednesday afternoon, Dec. 8, ANNE C. HILLMAN, wife of Henry Van Arsdale, M. D., and daughter of the late William Hillman.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, without further invitation, on Saturday morning, at 11 o'clock, from No. 53 7th-st.

WINKLEY.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Dec. 8, SWAIN WINKLEY, aged 67 years and 11 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Saturday, Dec. 11, at 1 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 790 Lafayette-av.

OBITUARY.

At a meeting of the officers of the Excelsior Brigade, held at the office of General Chas. K. Graham, No. 119 Broadway, on Dec. 9, 1869, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God to remove from our midst Captain CHAS. W. SQUIER, our late comrade-in-arms; it is

Resolved, That we tender to the bereaved family in this, their hour of affliction, our heartfelt sympathy.

Resolved, That we will cherish his memory as a soldier of marked courage and ability, and one who faithfully discharged his whole duty.

Resolved, That the officers and members of the Third Corps, and likewise those of the Army of the Potomac, be invited to attend his funeral from the Church of Dr. Corey, on the corner of Lexington-av. and 37th-st., at 1 o'clock P. M. to-day, (Friday.)

WILLARD BULLARD, Major 5th Excelsior.
M. W. BURNS, Colonel 4th Excelsior.
JOHN N. COYNE, Lt.-Col. 1st Excelsior.

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REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

There were no sales made at the Exchange yesterday. The market now is at its dullest season, and there is but little probability of its increasing in interest until after the 1st of January next. The sales for this week have closed, and the next offers but little of interest; scarcely as much, in fact, as the one now closing. Until after the first of the year the market will undoubtedly be dull and uninteresting.

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Lewis-st., w. s., between 7th and 8th avs., map of J. F. Bridge	$7,500
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3d-av., e. s., 82.9 ft. s. of 77th-st., 19.4x75	21,500
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Kent-st., n. s., 124.6 ft. e. of Franklin-st., 22.6x50	9,250
Sackett-st., s. s., 115 ft. e. of Columbia-st., 19.10x 100	6,500
Smith-st., w. s., 75 ft. s. of Frost-st., 25x100	700
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Morse-av. and Boston road, s. e. corner, 50x100 / Morse-av., n. s., 200 ft. w. of Milton-st., 50x100	$4,000
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Blank forms (which must, in all respects, be duly conformed to) will be furnished at this office, and bids opened at the hour named, when parties interested are invited to be present. J. C. ELDREDGE, Paymaster U. S. Navy.

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COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

BUSINESS CHANGES, NEW FIRMS, &c.

Parties contemplating changes in their firms, and desirous of having the correction in style and rating appear in the forthcoming January Reference Book, are invited to call at our office before 20th December. DUN, BARLOW & CO.

THE MERCANTILE AGENCY, No. 335 Broadway, NEW-YORK, Dec. 5, 1869.

NOTICE.—THE FIRM OF HAYS & TOMPKINS, stock brokers, was dissolved by the death of MINTHORNE TOMPKINS, Jr., one of the partners.

The subscriber, the surviving partner, will continue the business upon his own account at No. 11 Wall-st. Dated NEW-YORK, Dec. 7, 1869. JACOB HAYS.

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WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION, BY VIRTUE OF A JUDGMENT OF THE SUPREME COURT, IN PARTITION, under the direction of E. RANDOLPH ROBINSON, Referee,

By E. H. LUDLOW & CO., Auctioneers,

ON WEDNESDAY, Dec. 15, 1869,

At 12 o'clock M., at MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE SALESROOM, No. 111 Broadway,

The Very Valuable Property known as the

NEW-YORK HOTEL,

having a FRONT ON BROADWAY OF 184 FEET, and embracing the entire block bounded by Broadway, Mercer-st., Washington-place, and Waverley-place, excepting the lot in the corner of Waverley-place and Mercer-st., belonging to the estate of the late James I. Jones, which is 53 feet on Washington-place by 91 feet 7 inches on Mercer-st.

PERFECT TITLE IN FEE SIMPLE.

For further particulars inquire of EVARTS, SOUTHMAYD & CHOATE, No. 52 Wall-st., VAN WINKLE, CAUDLER & JAY, No. 48 Wall-st., or LORD, DAY & LORD, No. 145 Exchange-place.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM W. TRACY, JAMES WILLSON, THOMAS J. STRONG and JOSEPH U. ORVIS, bankrupts.—The undersigned assignees in bankruptcy of the estate and effects of William W. Tracy, James Willson, Thomas J. Strong and Joseph U. Orvis, lately copartners in trade under the name and firm of Tracy, Irwin & Co., the bankrupts above named, hereby give notice of the sale at public auction, on the 1st day of January, 1870, at 12 o'clock noon, at the door of the Court House in Kinston, N. C., of the following-described real estate and property of the estate of the said bankrupts, that is to say: All that certain piece or parcel of land situated, lying and being in that part of the town of Kinston aforesaid, known as "North Kinston," being a part of the lot known and designated in a plan of said North Kinston, made by George W. Blaney in July, A. D. 1857, by the number 249, and which lot is bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning in the eastern line of Queen-st., seventy feet south from the southeastern corner or intersection of Queen and Blount sts., at the northwestern corner of said lot No. 249, running thence southwardly along the eastern line of Queen-st. thirty feet, thence eastwardly and parallel with Blount-st., and with the north line of said lot No. 249 a distance of two hundred and seven feet, thence northwardly and parallel with Queen-st. thirty feet, thence westwardly with the northern line of said lot No. 249 a direct line to the beginning. Also, two certain sealed promissory notes or bonds, made by Thomas A. Sharpe and Lewis Thompson, of Mecklenburg County, N. C., payable to Amos Harvey or orders, one for one thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars, due on the 1st day of January, 1868, and the other for one thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars, due on the 1st day of January, 1869, indorsed by the said Amos Harvey, to the said Tracy, Irwin & Co. Also all the estate, right, title and interest of the said bankrupts in and to the following-described real estate, conveyed to the said Tracy, Irwin & Co., to secure the payment of the sealed promissory notes and bonds aforesaid; that is to say, all those portions of the several tracts of land lying in Jones County, in the State of North Carolina, conveyed by Henry Cobb to Amos Harvey by deed dated the 7th day of January, A. D. 1860, which lie east of the canal which runs along Tracy's swamp, and on the south side of the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad, and adjoin on the north the lands condemned for the use of the said railroad, containing five hundred acres, more or less; the lands conveyed by said deed being known as the Heritage lands, and being about seven miles from said town of Kinston, in the direction of the City of Newbern, in North Carolina.—Dated the 8th day of December, A. D. 1869.

BENJAMIN Y. PIPPEY, WILLIAM S. WILSON, JOHN BYERS, Assignees.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer.

BY JAMES M. MILLER, TUESDAY, DEC. 28, 1869.

At 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.

Will be sold under the direction of HAMILTON W. ROBINSON, Esq., referee:

58TH-ST.—Four valuable lots of land south side of 58th-st., distant west of 3d-av. 295 feet, with the improvement, brewery and machinery; also, two valuable lots of land on the north side of 58th-st., distant 95 feet east of Lexington-av., with a brown-stone front dwelling house, in perfect order, with all modern improvements.

Maps and particulars at the office.

AUCTION SALES.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE.—ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, MIRRORS, &c., BY MARCOTE ROUX AND OTHER CELEBRATED MAKERS, THE PROPERTY OF A GENTLEMAN REMOVING PERMANENTLY TO EUROPE.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on FRIDAY, Dec. 10, 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the private residence No. 60 West 34th-st., near 5th-av., the entire furniture contained in said house, consisting of elegant carved ebony and gilt suite in Amber reps, ebony and ormolu centre and card tables, cabinets, pier and mantel mirrors, reps and lace curtains, black-walnut dining table and chairs in figured morocco, black-walnut buffet, mirror back; elegant and side tables, black-walnut and ebony bedsteads, bureaus, wardrobes, armoires a glace, washstands, commodes, lounges, escretoires, mattresses, bolsters and pillows, toilet crockery, linen window shades, cornices, gas fixtures, &c.; Wilton, velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets, oilcloths, rugs, mats, &c., together with an assortment of fine China and glassware, kitchen and laundry furniture, with which the sale will commence.

Catalogues and permits at No. 3 Pine-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesrooms, No. 95 Chambers-st., and No. 77 Reade-st.; Art Galleries, Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway.

AUCTION NOTICE.—BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.—On SATURDAY, Dec. 11, at 10½ o'clock, at their Salesrooms, No. 95 Chambers-st., and No. 77 Reade-st.

ELEGANT FANCY GOODS JUST RECEIVED FROM PARIS, AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CABINET OF SHELLS, &C., consisting of clocks and coupes in ormolu and bronze; elegant Parisian porcelain vases, richly decorated; dinner and tea sets, jardinieres, musical boxes, parian figures, gilt goods, plated ware, toilet sets and other rich goods for holiday presents; also, a superb cabinet of shells and curiosities, containing over 1,000 specimens, some silver ware and handsome household furniture. All to be sold without reserve.

LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO., Auctioneers.

CLINTON HALL—BOOK SALEROOMS and Art Galleries. LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO., Auctioneers. MONDAY, Dec. 13, and following evenings, at 7 o'clock. Sale of a private library comprising an exceedingly choice and select collection of books, many of great rarity and value; a large assortment of voyages and travels, in fine bindings; many illustrated works; fine editions of standard works, English editions and elegantly bound, &c., &c. Catalogues ready and books on exhibition.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY T. R. MINTURN, BROWN & CO.—THIS DAY, (Friday,) Dec. 10, at 12 o'clock, on Pier No. 20 North River:

2,140 cases fresh Valencia Oranges.

4,250 boxes fresh Messina Oranges.

1,000 boxes fresh Messina Lemons.

5,165 boxes fresh Palermo Oranges.

874 boxes fresh Palermo Lemons.

Cargo steamship *Northumbria*.

MR. CONSTANT MAYER ANNOUNCES to the public (prior to leaving for Europe) he will sell by auction his entire collection of paintings at the Clinton Hall Art Galleries, THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 16, at 8 o'clock. Paintings now on exhibition day and evening. LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO., Auctioneers.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY of New-York.—ANNE A. MORSS, plaintiff, against ANTOINETTE V. WOOD, Charles Wood and Harriet his wife, Ira P. Wood and Elizabeth his wife, Henry G. Wood and Julia Wood his wife, (the plaintiff being ignorant of the first name of the wife of the said Henry G. Wood, designates her by the name of Julia Wood,) George Wood, Benjamin F. Wood, Abel Davis and Caroline his wife, Theodore De Cant and Mariette W. his wife, Louise S. Madden, Isaac Hall, the Manufacturers' and Merchants' Bank of the City of New-York, Louis McLain, as assignee in Bankruptcy of James N. Wood, Mary L. Eccleston, as administratrix de bonis non of William H. Anable, deceased, Thompson Smith, James E. Craig, Nathan Seely, George J. Stevens, Jacques E. Alger, Seman Klous and T. Roscoe McConnell, defendants.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not ser.)—Suit No. 2.—To the defendants above named and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, on the 29th day of November, 1869, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, No. 32 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Nov. 25, 1869. MERRIHEW & ARNOUX, Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.

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SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.—CHARLES LANE, plaintiff, against AMMI WILLARD, Oscar A. Willard, individually and as executor of the last will and testament of Eliza B. Willard, deceased; Eben H. Burgess, John L. Scofield, Charles D. Champlin, Almon H. Eggleston, John W. Davis, John Geering, A. Belden Crane, William A. Richardson, Assignee, &c., and Andrew J. Rogers, Public Administrator of the City of New-York, and Joseph N. Crane, defendants.—Summons for relief.—To the defendants above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the amended complaint in this action, which was filed on the second day of October, 1869, in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the County Court House in the City of New-York, in the State of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 31 Nassau-street, corner of Cedar, (Bank of Commerce Building,) in the City of New-York, in said State, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint. Dated New-York City, October 2d, 1869. MARTIN & SMITH, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

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BUSINESS CHANCES.

$25,000 TO $50,000.—A PARTY having capital and a very large and long-established trade in goods of universal consumption, and holding a lease of a valuable business stand, desires to join with a gentleman of ability and good character who can command sufficient means to develop a large trade. Address STORES, Box No. 112 *Times* Office, giving amount of capital and references.

FANCY GOODS STORE FOR SALE, situated on one of the principal avenues, and containing a select and splendid stock of goods; beautifully fitted up, with good lease and reasonable rent; the same will be sold cheap for cash, or exchange for any good paying business. Address HARLOW, Box No. 103 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—THE JEWELRY STORE NO. 362 Bowery, the stock, fixtures and lease; one of the oldest and best locations in the City; will be sold at a bargain to a responsible party. For particulars inquire in the store, No. 362 Bowery.

FINANCIAL.

A SAFE AND FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT.

7 PER CENT.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS At 95.

Interest and Principal Payable in Gold.

Yielding in Currency Nearly Ten Per Cent. Per Annum.

Among the many new enterprises offered to our firm, we have chosen, after careful investigation, the 50-Year Loan of the BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS AND MINNESOTA RAILWAY COMPANY; interest payable in gold in New-York or London; free of United States taxation; being a First Mortgage Convertible Sinking Fund Bond, secured by the railroad, branches, depot grounds, rolling stock, equipment and franchises of the Company.

These First Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds, in our judgment, are a safe and profitable investment, which is confirmed by the following strong letter from the experienced and eminently successful managers of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company:

Pennsylvania Railroad Company,

PRESIDENT'S OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, May 11, 1869.

Messrs. HENRY CLEWS & CO., No. 32 Wall-st.,

Gentlemen: In answer to your request of the 17th ult., for our opinion as to the condition and prospects of the Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota Railway, the character of the country through which it passes and the probable success of the enterprise, we would state that before accepting the trust imposed upon us by the First Mortgage Bonds of this Company we had fully satisfied ourselves as to the practicability of the enterprise.

The road starts at one of the most flourishing cities on the Northern Mississippi River, and runs in a northwesterly direction up the great rich Cedar Valley, connecting at prominent points along the line with six different railroads, now in active operation, nearly all of which must be more or less tributary or feeders to this road.

This enterprise is destined to become, in connection with others now in operation or being constructed, one of the great trunk lines from Lake Superior *via* St. Paul, Cedar Rapids and Burlington, to St. Louis, and to the East, over the Toledo, Peoria and Warsaw, and the Pennsylvania Railroads, which we represent.

But aside from this, the populous condition of the country along the line of this road, its great productiveness and wealth, give sufficient guarantee of a good local business, which, for any road, is the best reliance for success.

A good index of the prosperity and wealth of the country through which this road passes may be found in the fact that the Company reports over a million and a quarter dollars subscribed and expended by individuals residing along the line in pushing on one hundred and sixty miles of the work, and it is also a strong proof of the local popularity and necessity for the road. Yours, respectfully,

J. EDGAR THOMPSON, President of the Pennsylvania R. R. Co.
CHARLES L. FROST, Pres't Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw R. R. Co.
Trustees.

As an evidence of the resources and immense traffic of the section of country through which this road runs, we present the following OFFICIAL STATEMENT OF THE SURPLUS AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS SHIPPED FROM THE STATE OF IOWA by the different railroads therein during the year ending April 30, 1869, just issued by the Secretary of State:

Number of horses	1,623
Number of cattle	80,287
Number of hogs	512,357
Number of sheep	52,733
Dressed hogs, lbs	13,418,776
Lard and pork, lbs	7,582,379
Wool, lbs	2,866,196
Wheat, bushels	9,196,643
Corn, bushels	2,210,603
Other grains, lbs	35,476,854
Other grains, bushels	1,808,047
Other agricultural products, lbs	27,608,707
Flour and other agricultural products, lbs	324,753
Animal products not otherwise specified, lbs	10,983,101

The preceding official statement is made up almost exclusively of the shipments Eastward, and does not include the amount of Produce shipped Eastward from Dubuque or McGregor, which would swell the totals materially. If the shipments westward by the railroads were given, they would swell immensely this surprising exhibit of surplus products.

THE BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS AND MINNESOTA RAILROAD ALSO RUNS THROUGH THE RICH AND GROWING STATE OF MINNESOTA. Reference to the map of the United States will show that THIS ROAD PASSES THROUGH THE MOST ENTERPRISING AND GROWING PORTION OF THE WEST, AND FORMS ONE OF THE GREAT TRUNK LINES IN DIRECT COMMUNICATION WITH NEW-YORK, CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS, being to the latter city 90 miles nearer from Northern Iowa and all portions of the State of Minnesota than by any other road now built or projected, and also the nearest route from Central and Southern Iowa.

The Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota Railroad is required by the wants of that section, where a large and increasing traffic is waiting for it, and needs railroad communication. THE BUYER OF THESE BONDS IS THEREFORE GUARANTEED BY A GREAT BUSINESS ALREADY IN EXISTENCE, AND HAS NOT TO RUN ANY OF THE CONTINGENCIES WHICH ALWAYS ATTEND UPON THE OPENING OF ROADS INTO NEW AND UNSETTLED COUNTRY.

These bonds are only issued upon each section of the road as fast as the same is completed and in successful operation. Two and a half millions of dollars have been expended on this road. Eighty-three miles are nearly completed and equipped, and already show large earnings, and the remainder of the line is rapidly progressing in construction.

We offer these bonds for the present at 95 and accrued interest. WE RECOMMEND THEM TO INVESTORS AND OFFICERS OF FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS WHO DESIRE TO CHANGE THEIR HIGH-PRICED INVESTMENTS FOR A SECURITY WHICH PRESENTS EVERY ELEMENT OF SAFETY, AND AT THE SAME TIME YIELDS A HIGHER RATE OF INTEREST. Pamphlets and full particulars furnished by

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,

No. 32 Wall-st.,

Financial Agents for the Company.

BANKING HOUSE OF

JAY COOKE & CO.

NEW-YORK, PHILADELPHIA AND WASHINGTON.

NO. 20 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

We buy, sell and exchange, at most liberal rates, all issues of

GOVERNMENT BONDS

and bonds of Lake Superior and Mississippi Railroad Company, and execute orders for purchase and sale of

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

WE NEGOTIATE RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL LOANS, receive deposits, subject to check, allowing interest, and transact a general banking business. JAY COOKE & CO.

MACOUPIN COUNTY 10 PER CENT. BONDS.

HOWES & MACY, BANKERS, NO. 30 WALL-ST.,

Offer for sale at par and accrued interest Bonds of Macoupin County, Ill., issued for the building of a court house, bearing interest at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, (being the lawful rate of the State of Illinois.)

COUPONS PAYABLE SEMI-ANNUALLY,

ON THE 1ST OF APRIL AND OCTOBER IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

These bonds are regarded as first-class in every respect, and very desirable for investors.

$50,000

BONDS OF CITY OF NEW-ORLEANS,

SEVEN PER CENT. INTEREST, PAYABLE SEMI-ANNUALLY IN NEW-YORK.

PRICE 75 FLAT. For sale by

O. E. WOOD. No. 25 Nassau-st.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO., NO. 18 WALL-ST.,

Issue letters of credit for

TRAVELERS,

Available in all the principal cities of Europe, through

DREXEL, HARJES & CO., NO. 3 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS.

BOWLES BROTHERS & CO., BANKERS.

Paris, No. 12 Rue de la Paix; New-York, No. 19 William-st.; Boston, No. 76 State-st.

Issue bills on Paris and the Union Bank of London in sums to suit; also circular letters of credit for travelers, available throughout the world. Letters to their care for travelers registered on receipt and delivery.

Agents for the *Times* in Europe.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-ST.,

issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

ROME.

DITTA, FREEBORN & CO.,

English and American Banking House, established in 1834, have lately joined in partnership with ARTHUR J. DANYELL, Esq., late Captain H. M. Thirty-first Regiment, and have removed their office from via Condotti to the next crossing street, Bocca di Leone, No. 79 Palazzo Torlonia, opposite the Hotel d'Angleterre. Travelers will find ample accommodation, with American and English newspapers.

Letters and parcels received and forwarded at the most moderate terms in all transactions.

OFFICE OF THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, Nov. 22, 1869.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT a meeting of the stockholders of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company (including the stockholders of the late "Buffalo and Erie," the "Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula," the "Lake Shore," the "Cleveland and Toledo," and the "Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana" Railroad Companies) will be held at the office of the Company in Cleveland, in the State of Ohio, on the 29th day of December, 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of taking into consideration, and adopting or rejecting an agreement for the consolidation of this Company with the Toledo, Wabash and Western Railway Company, which was entered into by the respective Boards of Directors of said Companies on the 22d day of October, 1869. GEO. B. ELY, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

EIGHT PER CENT. GOLD.

The undersigned, as representatives of the ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY, have the honor to offer for sale the

$1,500,000 FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

(PAYABLE IN GOLD) OF THE

ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY,

Bearing Eight per Cent. Interest in Gold, Free of Government Tax, secured by a first and only mortgage on the railway, which runs from St. Joseph to Fort Kearney.

Total length of road, 271 miles.

Distance mortgaged, 111 miles; and at the rate of only $13,500 per mile on a completed road, costing to build and equip more than double the amount mortgaged.

Trustee for Bondholders: FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.

This line of railroad is the extension of the *Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad, with its connections North and East, and the St. Louis and St. Joseph Railroad, with its connections South and East, both lines converging at St. Joseph, and connecting at once with the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad, running West, through Eastern Kansas, into the heart of Nebraska, and connecting with the Union Pacific Railroad at the City of Fort Kearney, making the shortest route known to California and the Pacific States.*

These bonds have thirty years to run from Aug. 14, 1869. Payable at maturity, in gold, in the City of New-York.

The interest is payable in gold on the 15th of February and August in each year, at the rate of 8 per cent., free of Government tax, in New-York, London and Frankfort-on-the-Main, at the holder's option, without notice, and at the following equivalents:

ON $1,000 BOND.

In New-York - - - - - $40 gold
In London - - - - - - £8 4s. 4d.
In Frankfort-on-the-Main 100 flor.

On $500 Bond, one-half these amounts respectively.

The bonds are in denominations of $1,000 and $500. They are coupon bonds, but may be registered in the owner's name at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, and, by the surrender of the coupons, can be converted into a registered bond, with interest payable to the registered owner.

COMPANY'S CAPITAL STOCK, $10,000,000,

to which nearly $2,000,000 is subscribed and paid up by local subscriptions, which amount has and is being expended on the road.

The Company have 1,600,000 acres of superior land immediately adjoining the line. This was a grant direct from the United States Government to aid the Company in their work, and, at the Government price of $2 50 per acre, has a value of $4,000,000, while the loan is only $1,500,000, *and is the only debt against the Company.*

The issue of $1,500,000 of these bonds is all that *can be* issued by the Company.

Bonds sent and packages received free of express charge, and marketable securities converted without commission, to parties investing in these bonds. We offer these bonds at the low price of $97 50 and accrued interest in currency, with the reserved right to advance the price without notice.

Pamphlets, maps, and information furnished on application.

Parties desiring safe and lucrative investments should lose no time in investigating these securities.

W. P. CONVERSE & CO., Commercial Agents, No. 54 Pine-st., New-York.
TANNER & CO., Fiscal Agents, No. 49 Wall-st., New-York.

Having had all the papers and documents relating to the loan examined by competent counsel and pronounced complete and sufficient, and having personally examined the same, which we find regular and perfect, and having had our own engineers examine the road and property, whose reports are satisfactory, we do, with the utmost confidence and satisfaction, recommend the EIGHT PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS OF THE ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY AS A SAFE, SURE, AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENT, worthy the attention of capitalists, investors, and others.

W. P. CONVERSE & CO.
TANNER & CO.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND IN GOLD AND GOLD COUPONS.

CLOSING PRICES.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 9, 1869—3 P. M.

	Buy	Sell.		Buy	Sell.
Registered, 1881	....	....	5-20 Coupon, '67.	116	116¼
Coupon, 1881	120⅛	120⅜	5-20 Coupon, '68.	115¾	116
5-20 Regis., 1862	113¾	113⅞	10-40 Regis.	108¾	109
5-20 Coupon, '62	115⅝	115⅝	10-40 Coupon	110	110¼
5-20 Coupon, '64	113⅞	....	Gold	123⅛	123⅜
5-20 Coupon, '65	113¾	113¾	U. S. Cur. Pac.	108⅞	108⅝
5-20 Coupon, '65, Jan. and July	115¾	116			

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION

RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD,

MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

SOUTHERN CENTRAL RAILROAD

OF NEW-YORK.

FIRST MORTGAGE

THIRTY-YEAR SEVEN PER CENT.

CONVERTIBLE SINKING FUND BONDS.

FOR SALE BY

VERMILYE & CO.,

BANKERS,

NOS. 16 AND 18 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

FOR SALE,

TEN PER CENT.

CITY AND TOWN BONDS

IN STATE OF ILLINOIS,

AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE

AND CONFIRMED BY A LARGE VOTE OF THE PEOPLE AT ELECTIONS HELD FOR THAT PURPOSE.

THESE BONDS BEAR TEN PER CENT. INTEREST, THE LEGAL RATE OF THAT STATE, ARE A FIRST-CLASS SECURITY OF UNDOUBTED CHARACTER, AND OFFERED AT PRESENT BELOW PAR.

Real valuations of property	$9,186,000
Whole indebtedness of towns only	203,000

Government securities received in exchange, allowing best market prices, and bonds bought sent by express, free of charge.

Trustees, executors of estates, capitalists, and others seeking profitable investments, are purchasing this loan.

ALSO, NEW-YORK CITY RAILROAD STOCKS AND BONDS, Insurance, Bank and Gaslight Stocks, and a large variety of other securities, paying good rate of interest and dividends, for investments at low rates. For sale by

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, STOCK BROKER AND AUCTIONEER, NO. 43 PINE-ST.

TENNESSEE BONDS.

The holders of Bonds of the State of Tennessee are requested to attend a meeting at the office of R. Manley & Co. No. 64 Broadway, New-York City, at 3½ o'clock on SATURDAY, Dec. 11, 1869, to consult upon the best means of obtaining payment of the same.

(Signed,) R. MANLEY, A. D. WILLIAMS, THOMAS DENNY, Jr.

12½ PER CENT. INTEREST—CHEAPest securities in the market. UNION PACIFIC LAND GRANT BONDS, bearing 7 per cent. (currency) interest. FOR SALE at 57 and accrued interest. These bonds are taken at par in the purchase of the Company's lands. CORNE & STANTON, No. 25 Broad-st.

FINANCIAL.

THE

FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND

GOLD BONDS

OF THE

CHICAGO, DANVILLE AND VINCENNES RAILROAD COMPANY

are offered for sale by Messrs. W. BAILEY LANG & CO., Merchants, No. 54 Cliff-st., New-York.

They are $1,000 Bonds, issued upon a railroad nearly one-half completed, traversing a country unsurpassed by any in the first essentials of a large and profitable business.

They are secured by First Mortgage on 140 miles of this first-class road, its outfit and all present and future acquired property of the Company.

They bear a high rate of interest for a long period of time—SEVEN PER CENT. gold for forty years—and a small ratio to the cash value of the realty upon which they are issued.

They create an interest liability of the Company of only $1,246 per mile, or less than one-third that of some great roads of the country whose bonds have ranked very high.

They are sold only on the completed portion of the road, at the rate of $18,000 per mile. These facts, added to the safeguards thrown around the Bonds, (having the UNION TRUST COMPANY, of New-York, as their Official Register and Transfer Agent,) combine to render these UNEQUALED SECURITIES, and really the most desirable in the market for investment.

The value of the additional One per Cent. for thirty years, at compound interest, would be $951 28, and in forty years $2,003 43 more than that of Government Sixes running the same length of time.

Price at present, 95 and accrued interest from Oct. 1. Pamphlets, with maps and details, and the Bonds, may be had directly of us, or of our Agents.

Having personally examined this entire line of road, finished and projected, as well as the country through which it runs, we offer these Bonds with every confidence in their full worth and soundness.

W. BAILEY LANG & CO., No. 54 Cliff-st., New-York, Agents for the sale of the Bonds.

EIGHT PER CENT. BONDS

OF THE COUNTIES OF GRUNDY AND MERCER,

STATE OF MISSOURI.

INTEREST PAYABLE JANUARY AND JULY, IN NEW-YORK, AT

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE.

TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS HAS BEEN ISSUED BY EACH COUNTY, AND CONSTITUTES THEIR ENTIRE INDEBTEDNESS. WE ARE AUTHORIZED TO OFFER THE REMAINDER OF THESE BONDS AT 76 AND ACCRUED INTEREST. WE BELIEVE THEM TO BE THE CHEAPEST FIRST-CLASS SECURITY ON THE MARKET.

FURTHER PARTICULARS FURNISHED BY APPLICATION AT OUR OFFICE.

JOHNSON & DAY,

BANKERS,

NO. 80 BROADWAY.

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY.

OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,

NO. 336 BROADWAY.

CAPITAL - $1,000,000

PAYS 4 PER CENT. INTEREST ON DEPOSITS SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT.

PAYS 5 PER CET. INTEREST ON SPECIAL DEPOSITS FOR SIX MONTHS OR LONGER.

THE COMPANY IS A LEGAL DEPOSITORY FOR MONEYS PAID INTO COURT, AND RECEIVES MONEYS IN TRUST.

DARIUS R. MANGAM, President.
B. L. SOLOMON, First Vice-President. BENJ. F. BANCROFT, Second Vice-President.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

Louisville and Nashville Railroad

FIRST MORTGAGE

THIRTY YEAR 7 PER CENT. BONDS,

INTEREST PAYABLE APRIL AND OCTOBER, AT THE BANK OF AMERICA IN NEW-YORK.

THE LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD connects the two large cities from which it takes its name, and, with its branches in the State of Kentucky, is 367 miles long. The cost of the work and its present equipment has been $15,286,000, which was mostly furnished by the cities and counties along the line. The road has been in successful operation for many years, and is doing a prosperous and steadily increasing business. Its annual earnings exceed $2,500,000.

NO BETTER SECURITY can be found at present. We offer these Bonds at 85 and accrued interest.

For further information apply to

J. B. ALEXANDER & CO., No. 19 Nassau-st.
JOHN J. CISCO & SON, No. 59 Wall-st.

BANKING HOUSE OF

Geo. Opdyke & Co.

25 NASSAU ST. CORNER OF CEDAR ST.

FOUR PER CENT. interest allowed on current accounts, subject to check at sight.

PRIME INVESTMENTS for trust and other funds always on hand.

INVESTMENT ORDERS promptly executed for Governments, Gold, Bonds and other Securities.

COLLECTIONS WANTED ON CHICAGO, KEOKUK, DES MOINES, IOWA CITY, ST. JOSEPH, and other points in the Western States.

MUNROE & CO., AMERICAN BANKERS,

NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS.

JOHN MUNROE & CO., NO. 8 WALL-ST., New-York.

Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers in all parts of Europe, &c. Exchange on Paris.

OFFICE OF THE WORLD MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 4, 1869.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors of this Company will be held at its office, No. 160 Broadway, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 15, 1869. Polls will be open from 12 o'clock M. to 1 o'clock P. M. H. V. GAHAGAN, Secretary.

NO. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Dec. 4, 1869.

TRANSFER BOOKS OF MORRIS and Essex Railroad Company will be closed from the 10th of December inst. until 3d of January, prox. A. J. ODELL, Registrar.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 8, 1869.

SCHEDULES OF THIRTY OR MORE Coupons, payable Jan. 1, 1870, will be received for examination at the Treasury. CHARLES J. FOLGER, Assistant Treasurer.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION originated the anæsthetic use of nitrous oxide gas, administer it in the most approved manner, do nothing but extract teeth, and they certainly do that without pain, as 29,000 patients testify. See their signatures at the office, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

SAVINGS BANKS.

SEVEN PER CENT. INTEREST.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 3 Chambers-st.

On and after MONDAY, the 17th day of January next, this institution will pay interest, at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, on all sums which have remained on deposit for three or six months previous to the 1st day of January, 1870. Interest not called for will be credited as an original deposit.

Bank open daily from 10 to 3, and on Thursdays from 10 to 7.

WILLIAM H. SLOCUM, President.
CHARLES A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums from $1 to $5,000. Deposits made now will draw interest from Jan. 1. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

MERRY CHRISTMAS AND HAPPY NEW YEAR'S!

1869. 1870.

The best gift you can make to your children, to your wives, or to your relatives is a bank book, with a suitable deposit. It may be the foundation of a fortune, and reward the giver with happy reflections.

THE SIXPENNY SAVINGS BANK, Established 1853, ASTOR-PLACE, (Clinton Hall.) Receives Deposits from 5 cents to $5,000, Daily, between 10 o'clock A. M. and 3 P. M.

WILLIAM MILES, President.
J. S. SLOAN, Secretary.

DRY DOCK SAVINGS BANK.

Nos. 341 and 343 East 4th-st., near Avenue D.

On the 1st of January, 1870, and until further notice, interest at the following rates will be paid to depositors: SEVEN PER CENT. PER ANNUM on sums of $1,000 and under.

Six per cent. per annum on all sums over $1,000. Interest paid on deposits made on Jan. 8 1870.

ANDREW MILLS, President.
JAMES L. STEWART, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK.

Nos. 1 and 3 3d-av., New-York, opposite Cooper Institute.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON ALL SUMS OF $5 AND UPWARD.

ONE DOLLAR RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT.

ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,

Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner Laight-st.

SIX PER CENT. interest on $5 to $5,000.

ASSETS, $6,903,455 34.

N. J. HAINES, W. S. WHITLOCK, Vice-Presidents.
JOHN McLEAN, President.
G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer.
T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,

Corner 3d-av. and 26th-st.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock.

Six per cent. interest paid on sums from $1 to $5,000.

DIVIDENDS.

NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 10, 1869.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES of this Company have declared a Dividend of Four per Cent., free of Government tax, out of the earnings of the past six months, payable on and after the 3d day of January next.

Transfer books will be closed on and after the 20th inst., until Jan. 4, 1870. JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, NO. 145 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1869.

DIVIDEND NO. 28.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of TWO PER CENT. on the capital stock of this Company from the earnings for the six months ending Dec. 31 inst., payable at the office of the Treasurer on and after Jan. 20, 1870, to the holders of said stock, as shown by the books of the Company at the close of business on the 20th December instant.

The transfer books will be closed on the afternoon of the 20th instant, and opened on the morning of the 21st of January proximo. O. H. PALMER, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE AMERICAN MERCHANTS' UNION EXPRESS COMPANY, NO. 113 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Nov 29, 1869.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF the American Merchants' Union Express Company have this day declared a dividend of three dollars ($3) per share on the outstanding capital stock of the Company, payable on the 15th day of January next.

The transfer books will be closed on the 31st day of December next, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopened at 10 o'clock A. M. on the 16th day of January next.

By order of the Board, J. N. KNAPP, Secretary.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, NO. 52 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1869.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a dividend of Five per Cent. on the preferred stock, and Four per Cent. on the common stock of this Company, both less Government tax, payable on and after Dec. 30, 1869, to the stockholders as shown by the books of the Company on the 8th day of December inst. The transfer books of the preferred and common stocks will be closed on Wednesday, the 8th day of December inst., at 3 P. M., and reopen on Friday, the 31st day of December inst., at 10 A. M. A. L. PRITCHARD, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 12 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 9, 1869.

NOTICE.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF the Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad Company have declared a semi-annual Dividend of Four (4) per Cent. on the Common Stock out of the earnings of the road for the last six months; also, a Dividend of One (1) per Cent. out of the surplus assets of the Company, both free of Government tax, and payable at this office on the 15th day of January next.

The transfer books will close on the 31st inst. and reopen on 17th of January next. M. K. JESUP, President.

OFFICE OF TOLEDO, PEORIA AND WARSAW RAILWAY COMPANY, NO. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Nov 27, 1869.

THE HOLDERS OF THE FIRST Preferred Stock of this Company are hereby notified that a Dividend of 11 39-100 per Cent. has been declared on said stock. Such dividend will be represented by seven per cent. interest-bearing scrip certificates, having five years to run, which will be ready for delivery at the office of the Company, No. 26 Exchange-place, on and after Jan. 1, 1870, to the stockholders at the closing of the books.

The transfer books of the First Preferred Stock will close on the 20th of December, and reopen after 1st of January. THOMAS H. WILLIAMS, Assistant Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, CORNER OF 4TH-AV. AND 26TH-ST. NEW-YORK, Dec. 6, 1869.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this company have declared a Dividend of FOUR PER CENT. on the preferred and common stocks, free of Government tax, payable on the 3d day of January next, at this office. The transfer books will be closed at 2 P. M., Dec. 21, 1869, and opened at 10 A. M. on the 4th day of January 1870. C. VANDERBILT, Jr., Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE BERDAN FIRE ARMS MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF this Company have declared a Dividend of SIX PER CENT., free of Government tax, on the capital stock, payable on the 3d day of January next, at the office of Messrs. Morton, Bliss & Co., No. 30 Broad-st. The transfer book will be closed, on and after Dec. 20, until Jan. 4, 1870. CHARLES E. MILNOR, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF CONSOLIDATION COAL CO., OF MARYLAND, No. 71 Broadway, New-York.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have declared a dividend of Three per Cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after the 16th inst. The transfer books will be closed from the 11th to the 16th inst., inclusive. H. C. HICKS, Treasurer.

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINTERS and blankbook manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Orders solicited.

MEDICAL.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser of the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

LOSS OF MANHOOD, OR IMPOTENCE, resulting from the follies of youth, or other cause; young, middle-aged, or even old men, permanently restored to manly vigor. Those afflicted should be careful and find the right place. Dr. LEWIS has given his special attention to the cure of private diseases without mercury for the last forty years in New-York City. Office No. 7 Beach-st.

DR. R. CORBETT, MEMBER OF the N. Y. University Medical College, and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted privately on certain diseases. A practice of 34 years, 30 of which have been a specialty, enables him to make speedy and permanent cures or no charge. Office 20 Centre-st., near Chambers. A private entrance at 8 City Hall-place.

BLOOD, MANHOOD.—DR. OLIN, NO. 27 Bond-st., of Union-wide reputation, treats the unfortunate. Boarding in the establishment if desired. No matter who failed, state your case. Confidential consultation free. Send two stamps for pamphlet. Hours 9 to 7, Sundays; evening, 5 to 7.

DR. E. B. FOOTE, AUTHOR OF "Medical Common Sense," may be consulted in person or by letter at his office, No. 120 Lexington-av., corner of East 28th-st. Office hours from 10 A. M. till 4 P. M. Consultation free.

DR. HUNTER, NO. 58 BOND-ST., ONE door from Bowery, (late of No. 3 Division-st.) can cure worse cases of private diseases, without mercury, in shorter time than any other physician, or no charge. Consultation and medicine, $5. Book, 80 pages, gratis.

RADICAL CURE, WITHOUT KNIFE, caustic or detention from business, for stricture, fistula, piles, diseases of the pelvic viscera, diseases and deformities of the eye, nose, face and person. HENRY A. DANIELS, M. D., No. 144 Lexington-av.

DEBILITY AND PRIVATE COMPLAINTS of either sex cured immediately by Dr. EVANS, No. 94 Chatham-st. Manhood is restored by his Invigorator in fifteen minutes.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT AND EXperienced English seamstress, to engage with families by the month; would not object to going permanently into a private family; understands all kinds of family sewing; is a good operator on Wheeler & Wilson's and Willcox & Gibbs' sewing machines; can be seen at her present employer's. Call or address SEAMSTRESS, No. 194 Lexington-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE BY an English Protestant woman; fully competent to take the entire charge of an infant or young children; thoroughly experienced in the care and management of a nursery; can give the highest testimonials as to character and capability. Can be seen at No. 644 3d-av., near 42d-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant young woman, a situation to do chamberwork and sewing, or as nurse in a private family; no objection to general housework; a quiet, respectable family more an object than high wages. Call for two days at No. 123 West 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class cook; understands all kinds of cooking; is a good baker; makes soups, side dishes, game, pastry, jellies, and all kinds of desserts; City references. Call for two days at No. 119 West 25th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a situation as cook in a small private family; one who can send a good dinner for a company or a party if required; has long experience and capability; good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 213 West 18th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG Protestant girl, a situation in a private family as chambermaid and plain sewer, or would assist in washing or taking care of children; is willing and obliging; has good references. Call or address for two days No. 318 East 31st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SMART, capable girl to do cooking, washing and ironing, or general housework; is an excellent washer and ironer; trustworthy, economising and respectful; best of reference given; City or country. Call at No. 121 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant young woman, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress; understands dressmaking, and can operate on Wheeler and Wilson's machine; the best City reference. Call or address for two days at No. 490 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERmaid and to assist with the washing, or to do plain sewing; twelve years' City reference from her last place. To be seen for two days at No. 403 7th-av., between 34th and 35th sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant young woman, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress; understands dressmaking, and can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; best City reference. Call or address No. 390 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant woman, a situation as nurse to an invalid lady; has some experience in the movement cure. Can be seen for two days at No. 307 East 11th-st., first floor.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG, WELL-EDUcated lady, a situation as lady's maid, or as governante and teacher of children; speaks German and French. Inquire at H. PFLEGER'S, No. 418 6th-st., fourth floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook; understands English, French and American cooking, pastries and breakfast breads, and desserts of all kinds. Call for two days at No. 140 7th-av., between 18th and 19th sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN employment by the day; understands all kinds of housework, also washing and ironing; the best City references. Can be seen at No. 216 West 27th-st., Room No. 11.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK AND to assist with the washing; good baker; no objection to go to the country; good reference. Call at No. 149 Elizabeth-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO GERMAN girls, one as cook or houseworker, the other as chambermaid or nurse. Apply at No. 138 6th-av., above 10th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PERSON, a situation as cook and assist in washing; City reference. Call at No. 350 20th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a situation as cook in a private family; will assist in the washing if required. Can be seen for two days at No. 145 East 22d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook; thoroughly understands her business; best City references. Call for two days at No. 117 West 24th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable female as cook, washer and ironer; is willing and obliging; best of City references. Call at No. 134 West 25th-st. for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class laundress, in a private family; has four years' reference from last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 120 West 20th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 32 West 44th-st.

WANTED—BY A GIRL, A SITUATION AS seamstress; understands dressmaking and will wait on a lady; can give good reference. Call at No. 299 East 8th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young girl as chambermaid or waitress in a private family; best of City reference. Call at No. 304 East 34th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable girl as first-class laundress; City reference. No. 121 West 19th-st., New-York, new number.

WANTED—BY A WOMAN, A SITUATION AS laundress; has five years' reference from her last place. Call at No. 344 6th-av. for two days.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A situation as seamstress and chambermaid. Apply for two days at No. 11 West 35th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUation as chambermaid or nurse; best City reference. Call at No. 434 East 16th-st., Room No. 1.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general housework. Call at No. 127 Norfolk st., between Rivington and Stanton sts.

FIRST-CLASS COLORED SERVANTS, male and female, supplied at the shortest notice at SIMMS', 132 West 3 th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

GERMAN FEMALE SERVANTS, CAPABLE and trustworthy, constantly to be found at Mrs. LOWE'S German Institute, 1 First-st., cor. Bowery.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE man; understands gardening and the care of horses; a good milker, and willing to be generally useful about a gentleman's place; can be recommended; sober and industrious. Address M. C., Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE colored man; is competent as a coachman; willing to engage in any capacity that would give him employment; is active, willing and honest. Apply to TOMPKINS & CO., No. 45 Pearl-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GROOM BY a young man; is willing to make himself generally useful; understands the care of horses perfectly; the best references given. Can be seen at livery stable, No. 231 West 27th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a single Protestant Swiss man; perfectly understands the care and management of horses, &c.; good careful driver; can milk; best City reference. Address J. T., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE young man as coachman and groom; best of reference; is willing to make himself useful; can milk, if required; City or country. Address D., Box No. 220 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a single man of long experience; understands his business thoroughly; is willing and obliging; has good reference. Address J. L., Box No. 203 *Times* Office, or No. 2 West 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COLORED man as cook or carver at a lunch counter or private boarding house. Call or address WAITER, No. 43 Crosby-st.

A YOUNG MAN (GERMAN) HAVING had a thorough collegiate education in Prussia and a three years' business experience in this City, wants a situation in a first-class law office to study law; salary immaterial; first-class mercantile and legal City references can be given. Address LAWYER, Box No. 3,968 Post Office.

HELP WANTED.

TO THE WORKING CLASS.—We are now prepared to furnish all classes with constant employment at home, the whole of the time or for the spare moments. Business new, light and profitable. Persons of either sex easily earn from 50c. to $5 per evening, and a proportional sum by devoting their whole time to the business. Boys and girls earn nearly as much as men. That all who see this notice may send their address, and test the business, we make this unparalleled offer: To such as are not well satisfied, we will send $1 to pay for the trouble of writing. Full particulars, a valuable sample, which will do to commence work on, and a copy of *The People's Literary Companion*—one of the largest and best family newspapers published—all sent free by mail. Reader, if you want permanent, profitable work, address E. C. ALLEN & CO., Augusta, Maine.

ENGINEER WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—One educated to his profession, and has had five or more years practical experience in designing and erecting high-pressure steam engines of 10 to 200 horse-power, with slide valve and variable cut-off, &c.; he must have filled such a position with credit, and give evidence of being a growing man, of good moral character, and can earn a salary of $2,500 or more per year. Each letter will receive prompt replies for interviews, &c.; incur no expense until advised. Address JOHN COOPER & CO., Mount Vernon, Ohio.

DRY-GOODS SALESMAN WANTED.—One of the largest and most popular dry-goods firms in this City wishes a salesman who has a large and desirable trade in New-York State. Only such a man wanted. Address with confidential particulars, JOBBER, Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SUPERINTENDENT OF agencies for the State of New-York by a flourishing Life Insurance Company situated in New-York City; liberal terms will be made to a man of experience and influence. Address Box No. 5,452 New-York Post Office.

GENERAL HOUSE SERVANT FOR the country.—Good wages and a good home for a really deserving and efficient servant, who can be well recommended by her last employer for honesty, sobriety and general good conduct; must be a Protestant. Inquire for Mr. DAVISON, No. 34 Reade-st.

IRON WORKS.

Novelty Iron Works,

NOS. 77 AND 83 LIBERTY-ST.,

CORNER BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

Plain and Ornamental Iron Work of all kinds for Buildings.

SHIPPING.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:
PEREIRE..........DUCHESNE..SATURDAY, Dec. 11
VILLE DE PARIS.SURMONT..SATURDAY, Dec. 25
ST. LAURENT......LEMARIE...SATURDAY, Jan. 8
LAFAYETTE.......ROUSSAN...SATURDAY, Jan. 22

Rates of passage payable in gold, (including wine.)
TO BREST OR HAVRE, First cabin, $140; second cabin, $78.
TO PARIS, including railway ticket, $145 and $78.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

STEAMER PEREIRE, FOR BREST and Havre, will leave Pier No. 50 North River foot of Morton-st., on SATURDAY, 11th December at 11 o'clock. Passengers are requested to be on board at 10 o'clock. GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

Cuba, Wednesday, Dec. 15	Tripoli, Thursday, Dec. 30
Marathon, Thurd'y, Dec. 16	Nemesis, Wednesd'y, Jan. 5
Siberia, Wed'sday, Dec. 22	Tarifa, Thursday, Jan. 6
Palmyra, Thursd'y, Dec. 23	Java, Wednesday, Jan. 12
Russia, Wednesday, Dec. 29	Samaria, Thursday, Jan. 13

RATES OF PASSAGE.
By the Wednesday steamers, not carrying steerage.
First Cabin....$130, gold. Second Cabin....$80, gold.
First Cabin, to Paris.............................$145, gold.
By the Thursday Steamers.
First Cabin....$80, gold. Steerage.......$30, currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.
Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.
For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.
For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
CITY OF PARIS..........Saturday, Dec. 11, 12 M.
CITY OF ANTWERP, (via Halifax,)
Tuesday, Dec. 14, 1 P. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN....Saturday, Dec. 18, 1 P. M.
CITY OF LONDON........Saturday, Dec. 25, 11 A.M.
And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE
BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$35
To London	105	To London	40
To Paris	115	To Paris	43

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN. PAYABLE IN GOLD.		STEERAGE. PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
Liverpool	$80	Liverpool	$30
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	45	St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	30

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Office. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND LONDONDERRY.

THE ANCHOR LINE.
Favorite Clyde-built passenger Steamers, are intended to sail as follows:
EUROPA..........Dec. 11 | IOWA..................Jan. 1
INDIA..............Dec. 18 | CALEDONIA.........Jan. 8
CAMBRIA.........Dec. 25 | COLUMBIA...........Jan. 15
and each SATURDAY thereafter, from Pier No. 20 North River, at 12 o'clock, noon.
RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
Cabins, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $90 and $75.
Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $160.
Steerage, to Glasgow or Derry, $30; intermediate, $35.
Prepaid Certificates from these ports, $37.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.
Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain and Ireland.
For further information apply on the steamers, foot of Dey-st., or at the Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling-green, New-York. HENDERSON BROTHERS.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL.

CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
From Pier No. 46 North River. WEDNESDAY.
IDAHO..............3,135 tons.......Dec. 8, at 9 A. M.
NEVADA...........3,125 tons.......Dec. 15, at 2 P. M.
COLORADO........3,015 tons.......Dec. 22, at 8½ A. M.
NEBRASKA........3,392 tons.......Dec. 29, at 2 P. M.
MANHATTAN.....3,139 tons.......Jan. 5.
IDAHO..............3,135 tons.......Jan. 12.
CABIN PASSAGE..........................(Gold)..$80.
STEERAGE..................................(Currency)..$30.
Saloon and State Rooms all on Deck.
Steerage Passage Office, No. 29 Broadway.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN, From Pier No. 47 North River.
DENMARK, FORBES, Saturday, Dec. 11, at 10 A. M.
VIRGINIA, THOMAS, Saturday, Dec. 18, at 1 P. M.
Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $100 and $80; Steerage, $30, currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency.
Apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.

FREIGHT AND PASSAGE GREATLY REDUCED.

Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:
First Class. Steerage.
$140 to $180. $65.
according to location of berth.
These rates include berths, board and all necessaries for the trip.
Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon,
ON 5TH AND 21ST OF EACH MONTH,
except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.
One hundred pounds of baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.
DEC. 21—ALASKA, Captain GRAY, connecting with COLORADO, Captain FARNSWORTH.
Steamer CHINA will leave San Francisco Jan. 1, 1870, for China and Japan.
NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.
For reduced rates of freight apply on wharf. Freight for steamer ALASKA received until 4 P. M. on MONDAY, Dec. 20. All usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.
For freight or passage tickets, and all further information, apply at the Company's ticket office, on the wharf foot of Canal-st. F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:
NORTH AMERICA. Capt SLOCUM, Dec. 23.
MERRIMACK. Capt. WIER, Jan. 22.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH, Feb. 23.
These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
MORRO CASTLE. Capt. R. ADAMS..............Dec. 16
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE...................Dec. 23
EAGLE, Captain M. R. GREENE, (via Nassau,).Dec. 30
For freight or passage apply to
S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.
Atlantic Mail S. S. Co.'s steamer EAGLE, Captain M. R. GREENE, Dec. 30, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.
For freight or passage apply to
S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President. No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line—Sailing every twenty days, from Pier No. 17 East River, at 12 noon. The splendid new steamers
CLEOPATRA, Capt. PHILLIPS, Friday, Dec. 24.
CITY OF MEXICO, Capt. DEAKEN, Thursday, Jan. 13.
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA—UNITED STATES MAIL.—The well-known first-class sidewheel steamship DE SOTO, THOS. H. MORTON, Commander, will be dispatched from Pier No. 36 North River, on SATURDAY, Dec. 11, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage, having superior stateroom accommodations, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS.

OLD LINE—LOW FREIGHT.
The well-known first-class sidewheel steamship DE SOTO, THOS. H. MORTON, Commander, will leave Pier No. 36 North River, on SATURDAY, Dec. 11, at 3 P. M. Freight taken at through rates for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.
The VICTOR will follow from Pier No. 20 East River. C. H. MALLORY & CO.

FOR MOBILE

VIA FERNANDINA ROUTE.
THE FLORIDA RAILROAD COMPANY WILL DISPATCH THE FIRST-CLASS STEAMSHIP
ALABAMA,
Captain LIMEBURNER,
On SATURDAY, Dec. 11, from Pier No. 29 North River, at 3 P. M. Cargo delivered without lighterage at Mobile.
Is now receiving. Has elegant passenger accommodations.
Insurance guaranteed at one and a half per cent. to Mobile.
Through Rates and Bills Lading given to Selma, Montgomery, and all points in the interior at LOWER RATES than any other line.
For Freight or Passage apply to
J. F. PATTERSON, Agent, No. 177 West-st., or to R. H. DRUMMOND & CO., No. 94 Wall-st.
Mobile Agents, A. J. INGERSOLL & CO.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one; their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage; in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE STEAMSHIPS, AND CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.
GREAT REDUCTION IN PASSENGER RATES TO ALL POINTS IN THE INTERIOR.
FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK,
TUESDAY,
THURSDAY
AND SATURDAY.
THE STEAMSHIPS
SAN SALVADOR, Captain NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Dec. 11, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.
MONTGOMERY, Captain FAIRCLOTH, SATURDAY, Dec. 11, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.
LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, TUESDAY, Dec. 14, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.
GENERAL BARNES, Captain MALLORY, THURSDAY, Dec. 16, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

THE CROMWELL LINE.
The steamships of this line will leave Pier No. 9 North River, at 3 o'clock, P. M., as follows:
GEO. WASHINGTON..GAGER.....Saturday, Dec. 11
MARIPOSA..............KEMBLE.....Saturday, Dec. 18
Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston at through rates. Cabin passage $50. For passage, first and second class, or freight, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE Florida Ports, the South and Southwest.—Regular line.
The popular side-wheel steamship MAGNOLIA, M. B. CROWELL, Commander, will sail
THURSDAY, 16th December, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 8 North River, foot of Rector-st.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
To Charleston...$15
To Jacksonville.......................................25
Through bills of lading to all points South and Southwest.
Agents in Charleston (Ravenel & Co.) forward all goods free of commission. Insurance effected at this office at one-half of one per cent.
ARTHUR LEARY, Agent, No. 73 William-st.
The steamship SARAGOSSA will sail 23d December.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

CUSTOM HOUSE, NEW-YORK, COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, Dec. 8, 1869.
I am instructed by the Honorable Secretary of the Treasury, under date of 7th inst., to notify all shippers of merchandise from New-York to San Francisco, via Isthmus of Panama, that in future invoices of all merchandise so shipped (except bonded goods in transportation) must be furnished to this office in duplicate; one copy of which shall be put on file and the other transmitted by overland mail to the Collector at San Francisco.
Shippers and others, engaged or interested in this trade, will see the importance of a strict and prompt compliance with this requisition of the Treasury Department, in order that their shipments may not be treated as foreign dutiable merchandise on arrival at the port of destination.
M. H. GRINNELL, Collector.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of W. JENNINGS DEMOREST, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by W. Jennings Demorest, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 28th day of December, 1869, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 44 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 1st day of December, 1869.
d3-law3wF* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of AARON H. HAVILAND, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Aaron H. Haviland, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 27th day of December, 1869, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 1st day of December, 1869. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
d3-law3wF*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of EDWARD MEYER, bankrupt.—Pursuant to an order of this Court made in the matter of Edward Meyer, bankrupt, on the 3d day of December, 1869, notice is hereby given that the second general meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt will be held at New-York City, in said district, on the 23d day of December, 1869, at the office of James F. Dwight, Esq., No. 7 Beekman-st., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy for said district, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the purposes named in the twenty-seventh section of the act of Congress entitled "An act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," approved March, 2, 1867.—Dated New-York City, Dec. 8, 1869.
F. C. BOWMAN, Assignee in Bankruptcy of Edward Meyer.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of AUGUSTINE FORD, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy—No. 2,099.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Augustine Ford, of Brooklyn, Kings County and State of New-York, carrying on business in New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 17th day of December, A. D. 1869, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-st., (corner of Nassau-st.,) Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 25th day of November, 1869.
n26-law3wF* GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HENRY COHN and LEWIS REINSTEIN, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 14th day of October, 1869.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate and effects of Henry Cohn, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, in said district, and Lewis Reinstein, of Strawberry Hill, South Carolina, formerly copartners in said City of New-York, under the firm name of Henry Cohn & Co., who were, on the 15th day of April, A. D. 1869, adjudged bankrupts, and each of them was adjudged bankrupt, upon the petition of said Henry Cohn, by the District Court of the United States for the said Southern District of New-York.
JOHN TODD, Assignee,
d3-law3wF* No. 202 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ARCHIBALD S. THOMSON, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—The said bankrupt, having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts: By order of the Court, notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 20th day of December, A. D. 1869, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, 17th November, 1869.
n26-law3wF* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

NO. 2,099.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of AUGUSTINE FORD, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before James F. Dwight, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of appointment as assignee of Augustine Ford, of Brooklyn, Kings County, and State of New-York, carrying on business in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 11th day of November, 1869.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
n26-law3wF No. 137 Broadway, New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN McNEIL, bankrupt.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 3d day of December, 1869.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate and effects of John McNeil, of the City of New-York, in said district, who was, on the 3d day of November, A. D. 1869, adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition by the District Court of the United States for the said Southern District of New-York.
JOHN TODD, Assignee,
d10-law3wF* No. 202 Broadway, City of New-York.

NO. 2,083.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN M. HODGES, a bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy, before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of John M. Hodges, of the City, County and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated New-York, Feb. 23, 1869. RUFUS K. McHARG, Assignee,
d10-law3wF* No. 77 Cedar-st., New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of RILEY L. HAMILTON, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Riley L. Hamilton, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 8th day of December, A. D. 1869.
d10-law3wF W. W. SHARPE.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the District of New-Jersey.—In the matter of FRANCIS LA BAW, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Francis La Baw, of Rahway, in the County of Union and State of New-Jersey, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on creditors' petition by the District Court of said district.—Rahway, N. J., the 24th day of November, 1869.
n26-law3wF HENRY PLATNER, Assignee.

MACHINERY.

WANTED—IRON PLANERS, ENGINE lathes, boring and shaping machines, one set of boiler tools, cupalo, &c.; must be modern tools and as good as new. Address, with catalogue and lowest cash prices, JOHN COOPER & CO., Mount Vernon, Ohio.

DRY GOODS.

NEW GOODS

AT MACY'S.

MACY	LACES,	MACY
MACY	EMBROIDERIES,	MACY
MACY	RIBBONS, FRENCH FLOWERS,	MACY
MACY	FEATHERS, NECKTIES, BOWS,	MACY
MACY	FALL HATS, SILKS AND SATINS,	MACY
MACY	WHITE GOODS, LACE CURTAINS,	MACY
MACY	THEATRICAL GOODS,	MACY
MACY	BALLET HOSIERY, &c.,	MACY

TOY BOOKS

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN JUVENILE BOOKS in sets and single.
BIBLES AND PRAYER BOOKS.

MACY	HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,	MACY
MACY	FANCY GOODS,	MACY
MACY	FRENCH AND AMERICAN CLOCKS,	MACY
MACY	LINEN CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS,	MACY
MACY	CORSETS,	MACY
MACY	HOSIERY AND GLOVES,	MACY
MACY	SMALL WARES,	MACY

CONFECTIONERY,

Best quality for Bon-bon Boxes and the Holidays.

MACY	SOAPS, PERFUMERY,	MACY
MACY	TRIMMINGS, FRINGES, BUTTONS,	MACY
MACY	COTTON, ALPACA AND SILK UMBRELLAS,	MACY
MACY	CARVED GOODS,	MACY
MACY	PLATED WARE,	MACY
MACY	BASKETS, BIRD CAGES,	MACY
MACY	KID GLOVES, UNDERWEAR.	MACY

HOLIDAY GOODS.

MACY	Having completed, for this season,	MACY
MACY	our additions to the store, we are now	MACY
MACY	offering the largest assortment of	MACY
MACY	FANCY GOODS, DOLLS,	MACY
MACY	DOLLS' ARTICLES, TOYS,	MACY
MACY	GAMES, &c.,	MACY
MACY	comprising the largest variety of	MACY
MACY	HOLIDAY GOODS	MACY
MACY	ever displayed in this City,	MACY
MACY	AT POPULAR PRICES.	MACY
MACY	14th-st. and 6th-av.	MACY

BUTLER, BROOME & CLAPP,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS

OF

DRY GOODS,

NOS. 75 TO 85 DUANE-ST.,

WILL REMOVE DEC. 13

TO THE

SPACIOUS STORE NO. 358 BROADWAY,

AND

NOS. 59, 61, 63 AND 65 FRANKLIN-ST.

AN ENTIRELY NEW IMPORTATION OF **TOYS**
Just received. The largest assortment in the City at greatly reduced prices.
H. M. FAIRCHILD, No. 377 6th-av., one door above 23d-st.
CALL EARLY, AND AVOID THE CROWD.

FRIEND PITTS,

No. 863 Broadway, between 17th and 18th sts., offers at extremely low prices elegant sash ribbons, neckties, collars, cuffs, laces, fine French elastics, fans, combs, brushes, perfumery, thread and needles, dolls, toys and fancy goods. The cheapest umbrellas at retail in the City.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

Ladies can find a large variety of useful articles at low prices, at ELGER'S, No. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 18th-st., (east side.)
N. B.—Best $1 Kid Gloves in the City.

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE.

WARREN WARD & CO.,
NOS. 75 AND 77 SPRING-ST., CORNER CROSBY.
ESTABLISHED 1850.
Wholesale and retail manufacturers of the latest styles of BEDROOM, PARLOR, DINING AND LIBRARY FURNITURE, MATTRESSES, SPRING BEDS, &c., &c.
Suitable for City and country residences.
ALL GOODS WARRANTED AS REPRESENTED.

STEAMBOATS.

STONINGTON LINE.

TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.
GREAT INSIDE ROUTE—SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT.
Fare always as low as by any other line.
The new and elegant Side-wheel steamers
PLYMOUTH ROCK and NARRAGANSETT.
Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL.
From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 4 P. M.,
Arriving ahead of all other lines.
Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at No. 2 Astor House, and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway. D. S. BABCOCK,
President Stonington Steamboat Company.

FOR BOSTON.

Via Fall River, touching at Newport.
WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.
The splendid steamers
NEWPORT AND OLD COLONY.
Commander LEWIS. Commander SIMMONS,
leave daily (Sundays excepted) at 4 P. M., from Pier No. 30, North River, foot of Chambers-st.
JAMES FISK, Jr., President.
M. R. SIMONS, Managing Director.
C. H. VAILE, General Passenger Agent.
H. H. MANGAM, Freight Agent.

SHREWSBURY, RED BANK AND LONG BRANCH.—The steamer SEA BIRD will leave New-York, foot of Warren-st., as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVES RED BANK.
Thurs., Dec. 2........2 P. M.	Wed., Dec. 1..........1 P. M.
Sat., Dec. 4...........3 P. M.	Frid., Dec. 3.....7:30 A. M.
Tues., Dec. 7....10:30 A. M.	Mon., Dec. 6.....8:30 A. M.
Thurs., Dec. 9.......11 A. M.	Wed., Dec. 8............9 A. M.
Sat., Dec. 11..........1 P. M.	Frid., Dec. 10..........9 A. M.
Tues., Dec. 14........1 P. M.	Mon., Dec. 13...10:30 A. M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT, AND ALL points on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon.

FOR NEW HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Fare $1 25. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Trains leave 30th-st. as follows:
8:00 A. M., Cincinnati and Chicago express, drawing-room cars attached.
10:30 A. M., day express, drawing-room cars attached.
4:00 P. M., Montreal express, drawing-room cars attached.
6:30 P. M., Pacific express, with sleeping cars through to Chicago without change, via M. C. Railroad, also L. S. and M. S. Railroad, (daily.)
11:00 P. M., night express, sleeping cars attached.
7:00 A. M., 2:30 and 5 P. M., Poughkeepsie trains.
9:00 A. M., 4:15 and 5:50 P. M., Peekskill trains.
1:00 and 6:50 P. M., Sing Sing trains.
6:40, 7:30, 9:10 A. M., 12 M., 3, 4:25, 5:10, 7 and 11:30 P. M., Yonkers trains.
(9:00 A. M. to Poughkeepsie Sundays.)
Nov. 15, 1869. J. M. TOUCEY, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS WILL LEAVE depots foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st. as follows:
Through Express trains, at 8 A. M., 10 A. M., 5:30 P. M. and 6:30 P. M., (daily.) New and improved Drawing-room Coaches will accompany the 8 A. M. train through to Buffalo, connecting at Hornellsville with magnificent Sleeping Coaches through to Cleveland and Galion. Sleeping Coaches will accompany the 10 A. M. train from Susquehanna to Buffalo; the 5:30 P. M. train to Buffalo and the 6:30 P. M. train to Rochester, Buffalo and Cincinnati. An emigrant train leaves daily at 8 P. M.
For Port Jervis and Way, 4:30 P. M., Orange County Express, (Sundays excepted,) connecting for Warwick, Montgomery, Guilford, Pine Island and Unionville.
For Middletown and Way, at 3:30 P. M.
For Otisville and Way, at 8:30 A. M. daily.
For Newburg and Way, at 8 A. M., 3:30 and 4:30 P. M.
For Suffern and Way, 5 P. M. and 6 P. M. Theatre train 11:30 P. M.
For Paterson and Way, from 23d-st. depot, at 6:45 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 11:45 A. M., 1:45 P. M., (daily,) 3:45 P. M., 5:15 P. M. and 6:45 P. M. From Chambers-st. Depot, at 6:45 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 12 M., 1:45 P. M., (daily,) 4 P. M., 5:15 P. M. and 6:45 P. M.
For Hackensack and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 8:45 A. M., 11:45 A. M., 3:45 P. M., 5:15 P. M., 5:45 P. M. and 6:45 P. M. From Chambers-st. Depot, at 9 A. M., 12 M., 4 P. M., 5:15 P. M., 6 P. M. and 6:45 P. M.
For Piermont, Monsey and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 8:45 A. M., 12:45 P. M., *3:15 P. M., 4:15 P. M., 4:45 P. M., *6:15 P. M. and (Saturdays only) *12 midnight. From Chambers-st. Depot, at 9 A. M., 1 P. M., *3:30 P. M., 4:15 P. M., 5, P. M., *6:30 P. M. and (Saturdays only) *12 midnight.
Tickets for passage and for apartments in Drawing-room and Sleeping Coaches can be obtained, and orders for the checking and transfer of baggage, may be left at the Company's offices, Nos. 241, 529 and 957 Broadway; corner 125th-st., and 3d-av., Harlem; No. 338 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; depots foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., New-York; No. 3 Exchange-place and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City, and of the agents at the principal hotels.
L. D. RUCKER, Gen'l Sup't. WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass'r Ag't.
*To Piermont only.

SOUTH SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.—Winter Arrangement.—On and after Oct. 25 the trains will leave the Roosevelt and Grand-st. Ferries as follows: 8:45 A. M., mail and passenger for Patchogue; 10 A. M., for Merrick; 3:30 P. M., express to Patchogue; 4:30 P. M., accommodation for Islip, on Saturdays through to Patchogue; 6:30 P. M., for Merrick, on Saturdays through to Babylon. All trains connect at Valley Stream, except the Merrick late and early trains.
C. W. DOUGLAS, Superintendent.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains will leave New-York by the Pavonia Ferry, foot of Chambers-st., as follows: At 9 A. M., 1, 2:30, 4:15, 5:15 and 6:30 P. M., and at 12, midnight, on Saturdays. The 9:15 A. M. and 1, 4:15 and 5:15 P. M. trains run through to Monsey.

MUSICAL.

CHICKERING & SONS,

MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND, SQUARE, AND UPRIGHT
PIANOFORTES.
ESTABLISHED 1823.
Our reputation as the FIRST MANUFACTURERS in the COUNTRY and EUROPE being fully established, and the UNQUALIFIED SUPERIORITY of our INSTRUMENTS being ACKNOWLEDGED by the VOLUNTARY TESTIMONY of the LEADING ARTISTS in the WORLD, we beg to assure the public that the high STANDARD of QUALITY which has given us the PROMINENCE will be MAINTAINED, as our motto is
NEVER TO SACRIFICE QUALITY OF WORK TO ECONOMY OF MANUFACTURE.
THE ONE PRICE SYSTEM!
UNIFORM AND FAIR PRICES TO ALL PURCHASERS.
INAUGURATED APRIL 15, 1869.
Having upon this basis doubled our already immense trade, our position is assured, and every customer is fairly and honorably treated.
CAUTION TO PURCHASERS.
As we are the ONLY manufacturers in OUR LINE that have adopted this system of FAIR DEALING. It is not SURPRISING that our COMPETITORS should venture the opinion that we are making cheap and inferior Pianos, FOR THEY MUST SAY SOMETHING TO UPHOLD THE OLD DISCOUNT SYSTEM.
OUR ANSWER.
We have received the HIGHEST AWARDS and PLAUDITS OF THE WORLD; 76 PRIZE MEDALS over all competitors, and over 35,000 of our instruments are daily giving TESTIMONY to their EMINENT superiority and DURABILITY.
FOR POWER AND QUALITY OF TONE, DELICACY OF TOUCH, PERFECTION OF MECHANISM, DURABILITY AND GENERAL EXCELLENCE OF WORKMANSHIP, WITH BEAUTY OF DESIGN AND FINISH,
WE CHALLENGE COMPETITION.
EVERY PIANO SOLD BY US FULLY WARRANTED.
WAREROOMS,
NO. 11 EAST 14TH-ST.,
BETWEEN 5TH-AV. AND UNION-SQUARE,
NEW-YORK.

STEINWAY & SONS,

MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOFORTES,
BEG TO ANNOUNCE
A GENERAL REDUCTION
in their prices, in accordance with the decline in the premium on gold, and consequent decreased cost of imported articles used in the manufacture of pianofortes. In addition to their established styles of Pianofortes, STEINWAY & SONS, in order to meet a long felt and frequently expressed want, by persons of moderate means, teachers, schools, &c., have perfected arrangements for the manufacture of an entirely new style of instrument termed
THE "SCHOOL" PIANO,
a thoroughly complete instrument of seven octaves, precisely the same in size, scale, interior mechanism and workmanship as their highest-priced seven-octave Pianos, the only difference being that this new style of instrument is constructed in a perfectly plain yet exceedingly neat exterior case. These new instruments will be supplied to those who desire to possess a thoroughly first-class "Steinway Piano" yet are limited in means,
AT EXCEEDINGLY MODERATE PRICES.
STEINWAY & SONS also desire to call special attention to their new
PATENT UPRIGHT PIANOS,
with Double Iron Frame, Patent Resonator, Tubular Frame Action, and new soft Pedal, which are matchless in volume and quality of tone and surpassing facility of action, while standing longer in tune and being more impervious to atmospheric influences than any other Piano at present manufactured.
Price lists and illustrated catalogues mailed free on application.
EVERY PIANO IS WARRANTED FOR FIVE YEARS.
Warerooms first floor of Steinway Hall,
NOS. 109 AND 111 EAST 14TH-ST.,
(Between 4th-av. and Irving-Place,) NEW-YORK.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND ORGANS.—Prices greatly reduced for cash. New 7-octave pianos of first-class makers for $275 and upward. New cabinet organs for $45 and upward. Second-hand instruments from $40 to $175. Monthly installments received and instruments for rent. Warerooms No. 481 Broadway. HORACE WATERS.

CHURCH ORGANS—W. H. DAVIS & SON, No. 40 Downing-st., offer for sale at reduced prices, one organ, two rows of keys, 23 stops, pedals 18 feet; also those of 10, 12, 14 stops, pedal bass; one 6 stops, second hand; these are pronounced by the best judges to be unsurpassed in quality and richness of tone.

A LARGE STOCK OF THE FINEST CLASS pianofortes in this City, with patent Agraffe treble, warranted six years, at reasonable prices, can be found at the factory warerooms of JENNYS & SON, No. 235 East 21st-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

RAVEN & BACON, (ESTABLISHED 1829,) Manufacturers of Grand and Square Pianofortes; warerooms, No. 646 Broadway, New-York. We are now exhibiting new scale Pianos, which are superior to any made. Call and examine before purchasing.

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF FIRST-class Pianos at reduced prices for cash or installments; one at $200, $300. STEEDMAN & HOLLYER, factory and warerooms No. 55 West 16th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

SIGNOR CENTEMERI WILL BEGIN his singing class for ladies next SATURDAY, from 10 to 2 o'clock; for gentlemen, in the evening. For further particulars address No. 48 East 10th-st., a few doors from Broadway.

CHAMBERS & SON'S PIANOS ARE justly considered the best made upright and square Pianos to rent and for sale: $100, $125, $200, $225, $250, $300 to $400. No. 99 4th-av., between 14th and 12th sts.

IF YOU WANT A GOOD PIANO, CHEAP, call at L. P. CUMMINGS' wareroom, 8 Union-sq. Sold on installments or rented; any way to suit customers. Only look at them before you decide elsewhere.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors, for examination by all persons interested, viz.:
First—For laying Nicolson pavement in Sixth-avenue, from Forty-second to Fifty-ninth-street.
Second—For laying Nicolson pavement in Second-avenue, from Fourteenth to Nineteenth-street.
Third—For building sewers in Forty-seventh and Forty-ninth streets, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues, with branches in Eleventh-avenue.
Fourth—For setting and resetting curb and gutter stones and flagging Sixty-first-street, from Second to Third-avenue.
Fifth—For setting curb and gutter stones and flagging Sixty-fourth-street, from Third to Fifth-avenue.
The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land situated on—
First—Both sides of Sixth-avenue, from Forty-second to Fifty-ninth-street, to the extent of half the block on the intersecting streets.
Second—Both sides of Second-avenue, from Fourteenth to Nineteenth-street, to the extent of half the block on the intersecting streets.
Third—Both sides of Forty-seventh, Forty-eighth and Forty-ninth streets, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues; the westerly side of Tenth-avenue, from Forty-eighth to Fiftieth-street, and both sides of Eleventh-avenue, from Forty-seventh to Fiftieth-street.
Fourth—Both sides of Sixty-first-street, from Second to Third-avenue.
Fifth—Both sides of Sixty-fourth-street, from Third to Fifth-avenue.
All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections, in writing, to Emanuel B. Hart, Chairman of the Board of Assessors, at their office, No. 19 Chatham-street, within thirty days from the date of this notice.
EMANUEL B. HART,
RICHARD TWEED,
THOMAS B. ASTEN,
RICHARD M. HENRY,
Board of Assessors.
Office Board of Assessors, New-York, Dec. 6, 1869.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots, improved and unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:
First—For laying Belgian pavement in Coenties-slip, from Pearl to South streets.
Second—For laying Belgian pavement in Thirty-first-street, from Second to Lexington avenues.
Third—For building sewers in One Hundred and Fifteenth, and One Hundred and Sixteenth, and One Hundred and Seventeenth streets, from Third to Fourth avenues.
The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land situated on—
First—Both sides of Coenties-slip, from Pearl to South streets, to the extent of half the block on the intersecting streets.
Second—Both sides of Thirty-first-street, from Second to Lexington avenues, to the extent of half the block on the intersecting streets.
Third—Both sides of One Hundred and Fifteenth, One Hundred and Sixteenth and One Hundred and Seventeenth streets, from Third to Fourth avenues.
All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections, in writing, to Emanuel B. Hart, Chairman of the Board of Assessors, at their office, No. 19 Chatham-street, within thirty days from the date of this notice.
EMANUEL B. HART,
RICHARD TWEED,
THOMAS B. ASTEN,
RICHARD M. HENRY,
Board of Assessors.
OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW-YORK, Nov. 29, 1869.

CITY OF NEW-YORK.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
BUREAU OF THE RECEIVER OF TAXES,
COURT HOUSE, PARK,
32 CHAMBERS-ST., Dec. 6, 1869.
TO TAXPAYERS.
Notice is hereby given that an additional one per cent. will be added on the 15th inst. to all taxes unpaid previous to that day. On the 1st of January following interest at the rate of twelve per cent. will be added, to be calculated from the 7th day of October, 1869, to the date of payment.
BERNARD SMYTH, Receiver.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

LOOK HERE! NO HUMBUG! MME. ROSS tells everything; the name of the one you marry and that of her visitor; causes speedy marriages; brings together those long separated; shows the likeness of the one you marry. No. 159 West 41st-st., between Broadway and 7th-av.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

KELLOGG. RONCONI.
THIS FRIDAY DEC. 10.
FIRST TIME IN AMERICA OF
FERRARI'S CELEBRATED COMIC OPERA,
PIPELE,
Founded on a comic episode of Eugene Sue's, ("Mysteres de Paris.")
RIGOLETTA, a young seamstress,
Miss C. L. KELLOGG
PIPELE, an old porter..........Signor G. RONCONI
Maddalena, his wife..................................Mlle. Lami
Cabrion, a painter...............................Signor Reyna
Jaques Ferrand, a notary......................Signor Barili
Duressel, his secretary................Signor Massimiliani
An Usher.......................................Signor Reichardt
TO-MORROW, (SATURDAY,) DEC. 11, AT 1,
GRAND GALA MATINEE.
ONLY TIME OF
WILLIAM TELL.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessees and Managers.......JARRETT & PALMER
LAST WEEK BUT ONE OF THE GREAT ENGAGEMENT OF
LOTTA,
who will appear EVERY EVENING during the week, and TO-MORROW AFTERNOON at 2,
IN A NEW AND ATTRACTIVE BILL.
Sustain six characters (for the second time in New-York) in a drama entitled
THE LITTLE DETECTIVE,
and appearing in the laughable farce of
AN OBJECT OF INTEREST.
The cast sustained by Metropolitan artists.
Appropriate scenery, &c., &c.

WALLACK'S.

ERNESTINE,
AND
TRYING IT ON,
MONDAY, DEC. 13.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE

Successor to Barnum's,
Broadway, corner of 30th-st.
OPEN EVERY DAY AND EVENING.
NOW OR NEVER.
ON VIEW FROM 9 A. M. TO 6 P. M.
WITHOUT EXTRA CHARGE.
The most wonderful and mysterious curiosity,
THE STONE GIANT. What is it?
THE STONE GIANT. Is it a Statue?
THE STONE GIANT. Is it a Petrification?
10 feet 4½ inches high, weighs 2,990 pounds.
GRAND CORNET BAND PROMENADE CONCERTS.
GRAND MENAGERIE OF LIVING WILD ANIMALS.
SPACIOUS ORNITHOLOGICAL HALL.
RARE BIRDS.
Wonderful Collection of Curiosities.
Grand Lecture Room at 2—KENILWORTH.
Grand Lecture Room at 8—KENILWORTH.
ADMISSION TO ALL, 30 CENTS.
NEXT MONDAY—Miss LISA WEBER, Miss ADA HARLAND, Miss LIZZIE WILMORE, Miss E. HALL, and Mr. EDWARD RIGHTON.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.

14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT...Director
MATINEE AT 2½,
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
ANOTHER CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
CONSTANT VARIETY.
PAULINE HINDLEY,
THE BEAUTIFUL, DASHING AND ACCOMPLISHED ECUYERE,
IN A SUPERB SCENE D'EQUITATION.
ALL THE STAR RIDERS AND ACROBATS
IN SINGULARLY DIVERSIFIED ACTS.
Admission 50 cents. Children under 10, 25 cents. To reserved seats 75 cents. Begins at 8.

WALLACK'S.

ERNESTINE,
AND
TRYING IT ON,
MONDAY, DEC. 13.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

FIRST REHEARSAL,
FRIDAY, DEC. 10, AT 2½ P. M.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
GRAND ORCHESTRA OF 100.
HERR CARL BERGMANN, CONDUCTOR.
R. OGDEN DOREMUS, M. D., President.
D. SCHAAD, Secretary.

A LADIES' FAIR IN AID OF THE Free Church of the Holy Light and its Home for the Blind is now being held at Dodworth Hall, Broadway and 11th-st. Open from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M. Admission 25 cents.

THE GRAND PIGEON, POULTRY and Singing Bird Show of the American Columbarian Society, at No. 956 Broadway, corner 23d-st., open from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M.
Admission 50 cents.

LECTURES

GIRLS! * * * ONCE ONLY. * * * GIRLS!
GIRLS! * * * OLIVE LOGAN. * * * GIRLS!
GIRLS! * * * COOPER INSTITUTE. * * * GIRLS!
GIRLS! * * * MONDAY NIGHT. * * * GIRLS!
GIRLS! * * * DECEMBER 13TH. * * * GIRLS!
GIRLS! * * * For the last time positively. * * * GIRLS!

JOHN B. GOUGH WILL LECTURE at Cooper Institute, FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 10. Tickets to be had at P. W. Derham's, No. 15 Nassau-st.; J. R. Terry's, No. 19 Union-square; W. C. Palmer, Jr.'s, No. 14 Bible House; Kellogg & Potter's, No. 17 3d-av.; Cross & Fielding's, No. 153 6th-av.; Methodist Book Concern, No. 805 Broadway.

LECTURE ON TRAVELS IN ORIENTAL AND BIBLE LAND, by Hon. ISRAEL S. DIEHL, late United States Consul at Batavia, Java, at Rose Hill M. E. Church, 27th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., on FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 10, at 7½ o'clock, P. M. Tickets 25 cents.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.

The celebrated IMITATION GOLD HUNTING WATCHES, "Collins Metal" (improved Oroide) These justly celebrated Watches have been so thoroughly tested during the last four years, and their reputation for time and as imitations of Gold Watches, is so well established as to require no recommendations. Prices—Horizontal Watches, $10, equal in appearance and for time to Gold Watches worth $100; Full Jeweled Levers, $15, equal to $150 Gold ones; Full Jeweled Levers, extra fine and superior finish, $20, equal to $200 Gold ones.
We have just commenced making a very fine American Watch, full jeweled, patent lever, chronometer balance, adjusted to heat, cold and position, 4½ ounces down weight, equal in appearance and for time to a Gold Watch costing $250.
We charge only $25 for these magnificent watches. All our watches in hunting cases, gents' and ladies' sizes, chains, Collins Metal, $2 to $8. Also, all kinds of jewelry, equal to gold, at one-tenth the price.
CALIFORNIA DIAMONDS SET IN GOLD.
We are now making Jewelry of the California Diamonds. These are real stones of great brilliancy and hardness, and cannot be distinguished from the genuine stones, even by good judges. They are particularly brilliant at night by artificial light, do not scratch or become dull by use, and retain their brilliancy for an indefinite time. The following are the prices:
Ladies' and Gents' Finger Rings, single stones, one carat weight..$5 each
Gents' Pins, single stone, according to the size of the stone...$4 to $8
Ladies' Cluster Pins.......................................$7 50
Ladies' Cluster Earrings....................................$7
TO CLUBS.—Where six watches are ordered at one time, we send a seventh Watch free. Goods sent by express to be paid for on delivery.
C. E. COLLINS & CO., No. 335 Broadway, New-York.

CUCKOO CLOCKS, OUR PATENT and manufacture. American watches at manufacturers' prices. Diamond, pearl and gold jewelry, and silverware, at reduced prices. A. FRANKFIELD, 6th-av. corner of 14th-st., and 8th-av. corner of 28th-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TWO DOUBLE GLUE KETTLES FOR sale; capacity about 80 gallons each. To be seen at No. 304 Pearl-st., up stairs.

F. E. SMITH & CO.,

ATLANTIC FLOUR MILLS,
Nos. 8, 10 and 12 Hamilton-av., Brooklyn, N. Y., New-York office, No. 11 South-st.
Our mills in every respect are superior to anything of the kind now in operation in the United States.
CHOICE FLOUR OF ALL GRADES
SUITABLE FOR
EVERY TRADE OR MARKET.

TO MARKETMEN.—SALE OF STANDS and stalls in new (Eighteenth Ward) market. By virtue of chapter 120 of the Laws of 1865, the undersigned will offer for sale at public auction, on the 20th day of December, 1869, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Eighteenth Ward Market, on Avenue C, between 16th and 17th sts., in the City of New-York, the leases of the several stalls and stands in said market for a term of one year from the 1st day of January, 1870.
The plans of the stalls and stands in said market and the terms of sale will be ready on the 8th day of December next, and can be had on application to the Commissioners at the office in said market, or at the office of the Comptroller of the City of New-York.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 29, 1869.
E. A. MOORE,
FORBES HOLLAND, } Commissioners.
WILLIAM HAW, JR.,
RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, Comptroller.

TO LAWYERS.—FOR SALE—A NUMBER of standard law books, chiefly treatises and English reports. Apply to JOHN MALONY, office of Benjamin Vaughan Abbott, No. 229 Broadway, Room No. 42.

PEW FOR SALE—IN DR. HALL'S Church, corner 5th-av. and 19th-st., No. 25, south aisle. Address, for terms, STETSON, Box No. 131 *Times* Office.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—A PAIR OF MATCHED GRAY horses, eight and nine years old, 15½ hands high, sound and kind; also a coupe landolet, dog cart, double and single harness, &c., all in perfect order. Apply at No. 134 Clinton-place, from 9 to 12 o'clock, to P. BURKE.

SLEIGH BELLS AND HORSE BLANKETS, in large stock. HARMER, HAYS & CO., No. 72 Beekman-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.
SECOND WEEK OF
MR. HACKETT
AS
FALSTAFF,
in SHAKESPEARE'S Historical Play in five acts, entitled, THE FIRST PART OF
KING HENRY IV.,
supported by
Mr. D. W. WALLER..........as..........HOTSPUR
Mr. THEO. HAMILTON..as..........PRINCE HAL
Miss FANNY MORANT..as......DAME QUICKLY
and the full strength of the company.
On SATURDAY next, Dec. 11, at 1 o'clock,
MATINEE
of
DREAMS OF DELUSION,
(Introducing Mr. W. E. SHERIDAN in the leading role.)
To conclude with the
LADY AND THE DEVIL,
in which Miss Fanny Morant will execute a Solo on the Guitar.
Seats secured six days in advance, at the box office of the theatre, or at its branch ticket office, at the music store of C. H. Ditson & Co., No. 711 Broadway.
On MONDAY, Dec. 13,
THE MERRY WIVES OF WINDSOR.
Mr. HACKETT..........as..........FALSTAFF

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.
In compliance with the numerous requests to witness
MR. HACKETT
in his inimitable personation of
FALSTAFF,
in
THE MERRY WIVES OF WINDSOR,
the manager, desirous of accommodating the many admirers of Mr. Hackett, is pleased to state that
ON MONDAY, DEC. 13,
and EVERY EVENING during the week, will be presented
THE MERRY WIVES OF WINDSOR,
Or Falstaff Outwitted by Women,
SHAKESPEARE'S GREAT COMIC CREATION,
with
MR. HACKETT
AS THE FAT KNIGHT,
supported by
MR. D. W. WALLER,
MR. W. E. SHERIDAN,
MR. THEO. HAMILTON,
MISS FANNY MORANT,
and the entire company.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

TO-MORROW, (SATURDAY,) DEC. 11, AT 1,
GRAND GALA MATINEE,
ONLY TIME OF
WILLIAM TELL.
Admission to Matinee...............................$1
Secured seats..50c. extra
Seats can now be secured at the Academy of Music, Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and No. 114 Broadway.

NEW-YORK THEATRE. Opp. N. Y. Hotel.
THIS (Friday) EVENING, Dec. 10, 1869, at 8.
LE SOURD,
Opera Bouffe in 3 acts by A. Adam.
LES JURONS DE CADILLAC,
Comedy in one act by B. Berton.
To-morrow, Saturday, Les Femmes Terrible, Comedy.
Tickets at theatre, Schirmer's, No. 701, and ticket office, No. 114 Broadway.

WALLACK'S.

ERNESTINE,
AND
TRYING IT ON,
MONDAY, DEC. 13.

TAMMANY.—IMMENSE HIT OF
BAD DICKEY and THE ETON BOY,
MISS ROSE MASSEY, MISS FANNY HERRING.
MR. M. W. FISKE.
FAMILY CIRCLE REOPENED, 25 cents.
BAD DICKEY MATINEE SATURDAY at 2.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

TO-MORROW, (SATURDAY,) DEC. 11, AT 1,
GRAND GALA MATINEE,
WILLIAM TELL.
THE HIT OF THE SEASON.

BOWERY THEATRE.

RICHARD III. on the Battle of Bosworth Field.
TORRES BROTHERS, BUTLER and TROUPE.
F. B., OR THE IRISHMAN'S HOME.

SOCIETE FRANCAISE DES BALS D'ARTISTES.

SECOND REGULAR SEASON OF OPERA BALLS,
Dec. 22, Jan. 13, Feb. 9, March 1, (Shrove Tuesday,) and March 24, (Midlent Thursday.)
AT THE FRENCH THEATRE,
14th-st. and 6th-av.

MEETINGS.

UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE GERMAN LEGAL AID SOCIETY A MASS MEETING will be held at STEINWAY HALL, Nos. 109 and 111 East 14th-st., FRIDAY, Dec. 10, at 8 o'clock P. M., concerning a pardon from Governor Geary, of Pennsylvania, for Dr. Schoeppe, at Carlisle, Penn.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S

CLASSES FOR DANCING,
At No. 212 5th-av. on Mondays, Thursdays, or Tuesdays and Fridays.
At No. 681 5th-av., on Wednesdays and Saturdays, or Saturday mornings.
Also, evening classes on Mondays and Thursdays for gentlemen. Brooklyn Academy, No. 120 Pierpont-st., under Mr. F. DODWORTH. Private classes and classes out of town attended by Mr. F. J. DODWORTH. Send for a circular.

DE GARMO'S

DANCING ACADEMY,
NO. 82 5TH-AV., CORNER 14TH-ST.
Morning, Afternoon and Evening Classes—Tuesdays and Fridays, Wednesdays and Saturdays.

HLASKO'S ACADEMY OF DANCING, 64 West 34th-st.—Morning and afternoon classes daily. Gentlemen Monday and Thursday, at 8 P. M.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A PRIVATE FAMILY FROM BUFFALO, having more room than they require, will let a handsomely furnished second floor and back parlor, together or separately, with or without private table; references given and required. For particulars call at No. 208 East 14th-st.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, RESIDING IN 16th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., will let to a respectable single gentleman, a second story room, with hall room attached, well furnished, without board, for $10 per week. Apply to J. R., Box No. 934 Post Office.

NO. 235 WEST 14TH-ST.—A LADY RECENTLY taken a brown-stone house handsomely furnished, wishes to receive families and gentlemen with board; private table if desired; location unsurpassed; references exchanged.

BROOKLYN BOARD—NO. 321 HENRY-st., five minutes from South Ferry, two blocks from Fulton Ferry cars: a large handsomely furnished front room; also hall bedroom, with excellent board; terms $6 50; dinner 6½ o'clock; references exchanged.

A PRIVATE FAMILY AT NO. 48 WEST 12th-st., can accommodate a gentleman and wife and two gentlemen with furnished rooms and board; references required.

NO. 278 (NEW NO.) FOURTH-AV., nearly opposite Calvary Church. Bright, cheerful rooms, en suite or separately, with or without private table; small, private family, offering home comforts.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET WITH board; those desiring good plain board, with home comforts, will find this a good chance of securing such. No. 1,179 Broadway.

NO. 150 WEST 12TH-ST.—NICELY furnished rooms on second and third floors, with first-class board, to single gentlemen, or gentleman and wife.

NO. 33 WEST 33D-ST., BETWEEN 5TH-av. and Broadway.—Rooms to rent, with board, to gentleman and wife, or single gentleman; family private; unexceptionable reference.

NO. 135 MACDOUGAL ST., FOURTH house from Washington-square; to let, with board, a desirable second floor back room, with ample closets; also a single room.

NO. 56 WEST 14TH-ST.—BOARDING.—One room on parlor floor and two large light rooms on first floor up stairs, with first-class board; references exchanged.

A NICE FURNISHED ROOM TO LET to two gentlemen, on moderate terms; with gas. Apply at No. 100 East 29th-st., cor. 4th-av.

NO. 35 WEST 18TH-ST.—A LARGE front room on second floor, with hall room attached, to rent, with first-class board, at reasonable prices.

TWO PLEASANT FRONT ROOMS ON third floor, with first-class board; also, hall rooms. Terms moderate; references. No. 131 West 43d-st.

A PARTY OF GENTLEMEN, OR gentleman and wife, can find good board and very handsome rooms on second floor. No. 55 West 12th-st.

NO. 36 WEST 9TH-ST. HAS CHANGED hands and been newly fitted up; board and pleasant rooms for families and gentlemen.

NO. 44 WEST 23D-ST.—ONE OR TWO desirable rooms to let, with first-class board; references required.

AN ELEGANT SUITE OF ROOMS TO let, with private table; location and house first class. Address Post Office Box No. 5,728.

A SMALL FURNISHED ROOM FOR a single gentleman; first-class house and location. Apply at No. 216 East 10th-st., near 2d-av.

TWO LARGE HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED rooms and a quiet home may be had by a couple at No. 29 West 18th-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.

FALL AND WINTER BOARD IN THE country.—Two gentlemen and wives, or four ladies, can find a pleasant home on a farm; terms, fuel and light, $7 per week. Address H. E., Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

BOARD WANTED.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE WISH two handsomely furnished rooms, with board, in a private family; location between 4th and 6th avs. and 20th and 38th sts.; house must have all the modern improvements, and terms moderate. Address W., Post Office Box No. 2,024.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN and wife in a good neighborhood, not higher up than 28th-st.; a parlor, bedroom and bathroom adjoining required, with private table in a separate room. Address, stating all particulars, Box No. 911 New-York Post Office.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE—BEGINS AT 8.
CAROLINE RICHINGS-BERNARD.....Directress
LAST NIGHT BUT ONE OF THE ENGLISH OPERA SEASON.
FRIDAY EVENING, DEC. 10,
BENEFIT OF
Mrs. C. R. BERNARD,
Will be presented (in the English language,)
MEYERBEER'S GRAND HISTORICAL OPERA,
THE HUGUENOTS,
rendered by an incomparable cast. Incidental to the opera THE SANGALLI BALLET TROUPE will appear.
SATURDAY MATINEE—HUGUENOTS, for the last time.
SATURDAY NIGHT—BOHEMIAN GIRL.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.

JAMES FISK, Jr.................................Proprietor
AN ENTIRE CHANGE.
GRAND DRAMATIC, LYRIC AND TERPSICHOREAN CARNIVAL.
Engagement for SIX NIGHTS ONLY
of the inimitable mimic and vocalist,
WILLIAM HORACE LINGARD,
with his entire and complete burlesque organization, embracing the beauty and the elite of the profession, commencing
MONDAY EVENING, DEC. 13, 1869.
ALL THAT GLITTERS IS NOT GOLD.
LINGARD SKETCHES,
written and composed by himself, and including several new and mirth-provoking novelties.
Lingard's ever popular burlesque extravaganza,
PLUTO;
PLUTO;
PLUTO;
OR, THE MAGIC LYRE,
reconstructed expressly for this establishment, embracing the entire troupe, augmented chorus, dazzling corps de ballet, and produced with the excellence of scenery, dresses and music for which the Grand Opera House stands preeminently distinguished.
Due notice will be given of the first appearance of the celebrated lyric artists,
MR. AND MRS. HOWARD PAUL.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager....Mr. LESTER WALLACK
Doors open at 7¼ P. M. To commence at 8 P. M.
CONTINUED NOVELTY AND VARIETY.

FRIDAY, Dec. 10, 2d time, WONDER.	With new and beautiful scenery, costumes and appointments, and a splendid cast. Characters by Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. John Gilbert, Mr. C. Fisher, Mr. J. H. Stoddart, Mr. B. T. Ringgold, Mr. C. J. Williamson, Mr. Hield, Miss Madeline Henriques, Miss Effie Germon, Mrs. Laura Phillips, and Miss Fanny Green.
SATURDAY, Dec. 11, 24th time, HOME and A REGULAR FIX.	Mr. Lester Wallack in both pieces, the rest of the characters by Mr. John Gilbert, Mr. J. H. Stoddart, Mr. B. T. Ringgold, Mr. Hield, Mr. C. H. Rockwell, Mr. E. M. Holland, Mr. Leonard, Mr. Peck, Miss Henriques, Miss Germon, Mrs. Phillips, Mrs. Sefton, Mrs. Timony, Miss Green, and Miss Clayton.
MONDAY, Dec. 13, 1st time, ERNESTINE and TRYING IT ON.	Characters by Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. John Gilbert, Mr. Charles Wyndham, Mr. B. T. Ringgold, Mr. Hield, Mr. E. M. Holland, Mr. Peck, Miss Henriques, Miss Germon, Mrs. Sefton, Mrs. Phillips.
TUESDAY, Dec. 14, 2d time, The CAPTAIN OF THE WATCH and WOODCOCK'S LITTLE GAME.	Characters by Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. John Gilbert, Mr. J. H. Stoddart, Mr. O. Marlowe, Mr. B. T. Ringgold, Mr. Holland, Mr. Peck, Miss Louisa Moore, Miss Effie Germon, Miss E. Mestayer, Mrs. Laura Phillips, Misses Day, Fowler, Clayton, Rowe, and Leah.
WEDNESDAY 3d time, Tom Taylor's Comedy, STILL WATERS RUN DEEP.	Characters by Mr. J. W. Wallack, Mr. C. Wyndham, Mr. J. H. Stoddart, Mr. J. W. Leonard, Mr. Peck, Mr. Curran, and Mr. Durand; Miss Louisa Moore, and Miss E. Mestayer.

O'Keefe's brilliant comedy of
WILD OATS
is in preparation.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE,

Under the management of AUGUSTIN DALY.
(Every night at 8.)
A RARE COMEDY PROGRAMME.
FRIDAY EVENING, DEC. 10,
THE IRISH HEIRESS.
SATURDAY MATINEE, SATURDAY EVENING, DEC. 11,
WIVES AS THEY WERE AND MAIDS AS THEY ARE.
MONDAY, DEC. 13,
DON CÆSAR DE BAZAN and
A POOR GOOSE.
A striking attraction for the holidays is in rehearsal.
Also, OLIVE LOGAN'S new Comedy.

WALLACK'S.

ERNESTINE,
AND
TRYING IT ON,
MONDAY, DEC. 13.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

IMMENSE SUCCESS. HOUSES CROWDED.
A VERITABLE EXCITEMENT.

UNDER THE GASLIGHT,	The GREAT and ORIGINAL
UNDER THE GASLIGHT.	LOCAL DRAMA, WITH NEW SCENERY,
UNDER THE GASLIGHT.	NOVEL EFFECTS, A COMPLETE
UNDER THE GASLIGHT.	AND POWERFUL COMPANY.
UNDER THE GASLIGHT.	UNDER THE GASLIGHT. UNDER THE GASLIGHT.
UNDER THE GASLIGHT.	Rewritten and produced under the personal supervision of the
UNDER THE GASLIGHT.	author, AUGUSTIN DALY, Esq.

No expense has been spared to render this popular work an exceptional attraction.
MATINEES, Wednesday and Saturday, at 2.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.

NO. 585 BROADWAY.
Glorious reception. Hundreds turned away.
BIRCH, WAMBOLD, BERNARD and BACKUS,
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS,
WITH NEW FACES,
NEW DECORATIONS,
NEW SONGS,
NEW DANCES,
NEW ACTS, NEW MUSIC, &c.

NATIONAL HALL, HARLEM—CORNER 129th-st. and 4th-av.—SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 11, a SELECT ENTERTAINMENT. WM. H. POPE will recite Byron's MANFRED. Original music by GEO. W. MORGAN. A charming ballad by JENNY PROUDFOOT, and the comedietta, LOVE IN HIGH LIFE. Mrs. Chillington, Miss E. V. Proudfoot; Sir Edward Ardent, Wm. H. Pope. Admission, 50c.; reserved seats, 75c.

BOYS!—HEAR DU CHAILLU AT STEINWAY Hall THURSDAY and FRIDAY afternoons, this week, 3½ o'clock. Single admission 35 cents.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—The Third Winter Exhibition of Pictures and Sculptures is now open day and evening. 23d-st., corner of 4th-av.

SOMERVILLE ART GALLERY, CORNER 5th-av. and 14th-st.—Exhibition of paintings. "The Nine Muses." By Joseph Fagnani. From 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.; 7 to 10 evening. Admission 25 cents.

INSTRUCTION.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,

NOS. 212 AND 214 5TH-AV.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, Nyack, on the Hudson, N. Y.—The Fall Term of this Seminary for the complete education of young ladies, will commence Sept. 17. For admission, or circular with full particulars, address
Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, A. M., President.

A GOOD HANDWRITING AND A thorough knowledge of bookkeeping taught at half the cost of time and money usually wasted at the so-called Business Colleges.
OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH, Booth's Building.

MOUNT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE, No. 40 Washington-square, (South,) GEORGE W. CLARKE, A. M., Principal, fits boys of all ages for business or college on reasonable terms.

MISS C. MERLE.

English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children,
NO. 7 EAST 27TH-ST.
Second quarter commences Nov. 24.
Circulars sent on request.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S

French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 101 East 38th-st., corner of Park-av., Murray Hill, will commence its sixth year the 22d September. Circulars sent on request.

AMENIA SEMINARY, AMENIA, N. Y.

WINTER TERM BEGINS JAN. 4.
S. T. FROST, Principal and Proprietor.

TOWNSEND'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, No. 186 Bowery.—Private instruction day and evening in bookkeeping, writing, arithmetic, grammar, French, German, Spanish, &c. Ladies' Department.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE AND CLAVERACK COLLEGE.—Term opens Dec. 27. Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., President, Claverack, N. Y.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The school year will commence Sept. 14. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

TEACHERS.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GOVERNESS or housekeeper by a lady of education and musical proficiency, either in the City or country, or to go South or West. Address E., Box No. 380 Post Office.

MILLINERY.

DRESSMAKING AND FITTING AT the Home, No. 88 West 4th-st. The lady managers solicit the patronage of the benevolent public, and promise that all work shall be promptly and conscientiously done, as they have secured the services of a forewoman who understands the business in all its branches. They hope thus by your aid to furnish the means of honest self-support to those under their charge.

VELVET BONNETS AND VELVET Hats this day, reduced prices. Theatre Bonnets and Opera Bonnets, Furs, all kinds; Children's Furs and Hats. L. BINNS' Millinery, No. 577 Broadway, up stairs, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

MAGIC VENTRILOQUISM, CLAIRVOYANCE.—Just out, WIZARD'S CABINETS, containing complete apparatus for performing nine conjuring tricks, with the mystery of Clairvoyance, Ventriloquism, &c.; the whole mailed free for 75 cents. See honorable mention in the Lady's Newspaper, Dec. 3. VENTRILOQUISM MADE EASY, 54 pages, gilt, colored illustrations, 55 cents, mailed free. A variety of Conjuring Apparatus from 50 cents to $200. W. JUDD & CO., No. 1,175½ 3d-av., east side, between 68th and 69th sts., New-York.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

Workmen have commenced to move back the fence around the new Post Office grounds, leaving a plank sidewalk six feet wide. Superintendent HULBURD stated at the outset that the fence would be drawn in during December, and he has fulfilled his promise to the accommodation of the public. On the Park-row side the walk will be ready next week. The laying of the granite blocks has been delayed some days owing to the non-arrival of the stone from Maine, now on the way. A railway for moving the granite around is to be constructed just within the fence.

The Commissioners of Charities and Correction met yesterday, Mr. BOWEN presiding. It was resolved to give the United States volunteer soldiers at the Almshouse temporary possession of the Inebriate Asylum. It was also resolved to fix the time of the expiration of the office of Medical Inspector and Examining Physician at the 31st of December of each year. A contract for furnishing heating apparatus for the schoolship *Mercury* was awarded to the Woodward Steam Pump Company for $820. It was reported that there were forty-three males and forty-five females in the Blind Asylum at the present time. The number of situations obtained through the Free Labor and Intelligence Bureau, between the 21st of November and the 4th inst., was as follows: Males, 209; females, 374.

The American Institute Polytechnic Branch, held their regular weekly meeting last evening, at room No. 24, Cooper Institute. After the exhibition of a new instrument designed for deep sea soundings, Professor VANDEWEYDE delivered a lecture on the Aurora Borealis, during which he performed several interesting philosophical experiments. At the next meeting, Dr. HALL, who, it is understood, entertains some new views on the subject of the cause of the Northern Lights, will speak at length.

M. DU CHAILLU delivered his second lecture on African adventure to the young folks, at Steinway Hall, yesterday afternoon. He illustrated his thrilling and humorous remarks with diagrams of his savage foes of the forest, and exhibited specimens of their bones and other relics.

The Geographical and Statistical Society held its regular monthly meeting last evening, at Cooper Institute, Hon. CHARLES P. DALY, President, in the Chair. A letter was read from HENRY O'REILLY, giving an account of the efforts made in developing the telegraphic system of the United States since the year 1847. Professor J. S. NEWBERY, of Columbia College, gave an interesting account of his explorations of Utah and Arizona, including the country adjoining the Rocky Mountains, and the canyons of the Colorado.

A very remarkable case of death came to the notice of Coroner SCHIRMER yesterday, a man having been suffocated in his hat. JAMES GOULD had been for some time addicted to excessive intemperance, and occupied a room at No. 331 Broome-street. On Wednesday night he came home in a state of helpless intoxication, and, on opening his room door, he fell, head foremost, to the floor, his head being completely buried in his hat. As he was in a state of partial insensibility, GOULD remained in that position until death ensued. An inquest will be held today. Deceased was 36 years of age and a native of Massachusetts.

The working people of this City hold a meeting this evening at the Stenben House, No. 295 Bowery, for the purpose of organizing a Chamber of Coöperative Industry, and transacting other important business.

In the Tax Receiver's office an additional one per cent. will be added on the 15th inst., to all taxes unpaid previous to that day; on the 1st of January following, interest at the rate of twelve per cent. will be added, to be calculated from Oct. 7 to the day of payment.

A number of ladies held a meeting yesterday morning at the house of Mrs. ANNA DENSMORE, with a view to organizing the New-York Council of the Woman's Parliament. Mrs. ANNA DENSMORE, who presided, and Mrs. CROLY, SHIRLEY DARE, Mrs. HALLOCK, Mrs. WILBOUR and others made addresses.

The morning papers which, in referring to the drawback frauds, spoke of JOHN S. CALDWELL and RICHARD B. CALDWELL as brothers, were in error. The former is father to the latter, as he is also to JAMES CALDWELL, who, previous to these frauds, was associated with them in the Custom House (not money) brokerage business in Pearl-street. JAMES withdrew from the firm with a clear record, and was honorably acquitted by the Court of any participation in those transactions. JOSEPH T. WELLWOOD, also implicated, is a brother-in-law of RICHARD B. CALDWELL, and is believed to have made his escape to Europe.

JAMES C. CALLAGAN, of Windsor, Vt., was enticed into the mock jewelry store at No. 63 Cortlandt-street, yesterday, by JOSEPH HOWARD, Jr., and EDWARD RUSSELL, who succeeded in swindling the Green Mountain boy out of a gold watch valued at $100. CALLAHAN followed RUSSELL into the street, and called an officer, when RUSSELL assaulted him. Both of the swindlers were subsequently arrested, and on being arraigned before Justice DOWLING they were discharged, the complainant having accepted his watch and declined to press the charge.

PATRICK SWEENEY, *alias* Russell, was yesterday detected in the act of committing a burglary in the premises of HENRY BROWN, at the corner of Washington and Cortlandt-streets. Officer GILLESPIE, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct, arrested SWEENEY as he emerged from the building, and found him in possession of $35 worth of cigars. Justice DOWLING held the prisoner for trial at the General Sessions.

The Waverley Boat Club, at a regular meeting, held Wednesday evening, 8th inst., re-elected the following officers for the ensuing year 1870: GEO. W. FORTMEYER, President; J. O'NEIL, Vice-President; THOS. VAN LOAN, Secretary; WM. E. STARR, Treasurer; C. POILLON, Recorder.

EUGENE RECHER, of No. 126 Thompson-street, was pushed off the platform of a Grand-street car by the conductor, last evening, and had a finger cut off. CHAS. P. KANE, of Greenpoint, fell off an Avenue D car, and had his head severely injured.

A fire occurred last evening in the basement of No. 27 Bowery, occupied by MARY SCHNEIDER as a concert saloon. Damage, $1,500; no insurance. The first and second floors are occupied by WM. ROSS as a lager-beer saloon. Damage $200; insured in the Columbia for $5,000. Damage to building, (owner's name unknown,) $500; insured. Origin of the flames unknown.

A mass meeting will be held, under the auspices of the German Legal Aid Society of this City, at Steinway Hall, this (Friday) evening, in favor of the release of Dr. SCHOEPPE, the convicted murderer.

In the case of a distiller named JOHN ROONEY, accused of obstructing BENJAMIN F. CLAYTON, an Internal Revenue officer, the defendant was honorably discharged by United States Commissioner SHIELDS yesterday.

Captain CHARLES W. SQUIER, late Assistant Superintendent of the Eastern Division of the Erie Railway, died yesterday at the Duane-street Hospital, from the effects of injuries sustained on the road. A few days ago the deceased noticed that a switch had been misplaced near Passaic, N. J., and while correcting the error a train ran over and crushed both of his feet. Captain SQUIER was an engineer officer on General SICKLES' staff during the war.

An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner KEENAN at No. 666 Water-street, over the remains of CHARLES HENDERSON, aged 7 years, whose death occurred from the effects of a fractured jaw and other injuries sustained a few days ago by a log rolling over him while at play in a spar-yard.

KATE FARLEY, aged 30, a native of Ireland, a woman of intemperate habits, and the wife of an absent seaman, died suddenly yesterday in the basement of No. 54 Oliver-street. Intemperance was the immediate cause of death. Coroner SCHIRMER had the remains removed to the Morgue.

Mr. B. B. DYER delivered an interesting lecture on the subject of "Idiosyncracies" before the Western Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association, at their rooms on Hudson-street, last evening.

BROOKLYN.

Another effort was commenced to get a large sum of money in the hands of the Kings County Supervisors yesterday. It was proposed to borrow $25,000 to complete the improvements upon the County Nursery. As $150,000 have been spent for the same purpose already, the proposition was referred back to the Committee asking for the loan to report at the next meeting what had been done with all the money already spent. It was resolved by the Supervisors to pay themselves $3 a day and eight cents per mile in their capacity as County Canvassers.

St. Ann's Bazaar is still the great object of curiosity in Brooklyn. Since the great Sanitary Fair at the Academy of Music during the war, there has been nothing on so magnificent and well systematized a scale. It transcends all fairs, and is a thorough translation of the oriental thing it is called.

United States Marshal DALLON was notified yesterday that the following-named property is now at the Navy Yard awaiting his disposition: Thirty barrels of spirits, three stills, five worms, four force pumps and a lot of rubber hose, the total value of which is, at the outside, $1,350. This is the result of the recent raid.

The last-named candidate for the Assessorship held by JAMES R. ALLABEN is Mr. ROBERT G. ALLEN, at present Assistant Assessor of the Third Ward under Assessor SCANLON.

The steamer *Tallapoosa* left the Navy Yard yesterday for Washington, D.C., carrying with her two one hundred-pounder pivot guns and Government stores.

Rev. T. L. CUYLER, D.D., is to preach for the Brooklyn, E. D., Young Men's Christian Association, on Sunday evening, in the South Fourth-street Presbyterian Church.

Professor BARKER, of Yale College, delivered his second lecture on the "Spectrum Analysis," or Celestial Chemistry, before the Brooklyn Young Men's Christian Association last evening. Rev. Dr. BUDINGTON presided. Professor EATON will deliver the next lecture of the course, on "The Earth and Sky."

The Young People's Association of Bedford-avenue Reformed Church (Rev. Dr. PORTER, Pastor,) gives an entertainment this evening, consisting of vocal and instrumental music, and a lecture by Rev. J. HYATT SMITH.

PATRICK MELLEN, an employe of the New-York and Brooklyn Ferry Company residing in Grand-street, E. D., is missing. It is supposed he fell into the slip of the Grand-street Ferry, at the foot of Broadway, on Wednesday morning.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

In accordance with an act passed on the 5th of June, 1868, and as amended May 3, 1869, for the laying out and opening a new road in the towns of White Plains, Harrison and Rye, to be known as Westchester-avenue, between the villages of White Plains and Portchester, the County Treasurer has issued bonds on account of the above-named towns, as follows: Harrison, $44,400; Rye, $11,000, and White Plains, $44,400.

The County Treasurer has issued bonds on account of the towns of Greenburg, White Plains and Yonkers toward the laying out and opening of Central Park-avenue, from its lower terminus at or near Woodlawn Cemetery, to or near the village of White Plains, as authorized by act passed April 16, 1867, as follows: Greenburg, $47,000; White Plains, $5,000; Yonkers, $76,000.

The following is the amount of bonds issued by various towns of Westchester County for town improvements, including the opening of new roads: Cortlandt, $15,000; East Chester, $78,500; Mamaroneck, $26,500; Morrisania, $254,500; New-Rochelle, $39,000; Pelham, $15,000; Rye, $55,000; Westchester, $131,500; West Farms, $517,500; Yonkers, $135,000.

The following is the amount of bonds issued by the County Treasurer of Westchester County for road improvements in various towns, and chargeable thereto, viz.: Greenburg, $66,500; Harrison, $40,400; Mamaroneck, $10,000; Ossining, $10,000; Rye, $11,000; White Plains, $71,400; Yonkers, $78,000.

In accordance with an act passed May 3, 1868, authorizing the laying out and opening of Mamaroneck-avenue, from Mamaroneck Harbor to the village of White Plains, bonds have been issued by the County Treasurer in behalf of certain towns, as follows: Harrison, $5,000; Mamaroneck, $10,000; White Plains, $17,000.

The Ladies of Trinity (Episcopal) Parish, Morrisania, are holding a Fair at Morrisania Hall, Morrisania, for the benefit of their church. It will be continued this afternoon and evening.

The annual meeting of the Agricultural and Horticultural Society of Westchester County will be held at the Court House, White Plains, on Thursday next, 16th inst. It is expected that there will be another spirited contest between those in favor of encouraging trotting matches and those opposed to such a course.

The total cost of the new Town Hall, just completed, for the town of Morrisania, including furniture, &c., is set down at $50,000.

NEW-JERSEY.

During the late election in Jersey City information was furnished to Chief FOWLER, of the Police force, to the effect that a gang of "repeaters" from New-York would attempt to operate in his district on the day of election. The Chief accordingly ordered Officer MAHON to dress in citizens' clothes and look out for the fellows at the ferry landing. It appears that the officer informed a local paper of the matter, thus defeating the ends of justice. Officer MAHON was was tried by the Police Commissioners on Wednesday evening, when the case was dismissed.

The report that the New-Jersey Railroad Company had paid the widow of PATRICK LANE $5,000, in compensation for his death, is untrue. Mr. DENNIS, the President of the Road, consented to pay $7,500, and a check was afterward given for $6,000, which amount was placed in a savings bank for Mrs. LANE, and $1,500 was retained by Father DOANE for her.

A suit for breach of promise has been commenced by CATHARINE FLAVELL, of Newark, against THOMAS OLVANEY. Damages are laid at $2,000.

A son of WM. BERRY, who resides at No. 20 Mill-street, Newark, died on Wednesday night from the effects of burns received on Tuesday last. A child two months old, the son of MICHAEL BLOOMER, of No. 8 Essex-street, also died yesterday from similar wounds.

The trial of JOHN DICKEY for the murder of his wife and THOMAS COHOUN has been postponed, in the Bergen County Court, to Monday next. The Grand Jury has found an indictment against DAVID ACKERSON for the murder of PETER STOKEM.

The trial of MICHAEL MURPHY, on a charge of having, in April last, burned a house in Hudson City for the purpose of defrauding the insurance company in which he had insured the property, has occupied the attention of the Hudson County Court for the last three days. The case was submitted to the jury yesterday afternoon, but up to a late hour last night no verdict had been brought in.

JOHN MCCABE, who was arrested on Tuesday last by a couple of Jersey City Police Officers on a charge of having, on the 3d of September last, assaulted DAVID MUNN, at Stony Point, in this State, is said to have made a confession of guilt.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Dec. 9—11 A. M.—Consols opened at 92¼ for money and 92¼@92⅜ for the account. American Securities opened quiet and steady: United States Five-twenty Bonds, 1862, 85; 1865, old, 83¾; 1867, 85¾; Ten-forties, 81¼; Erie Railway Shares, 20¼; Illinois Centrals, 99¾; Atlantic and Great Western, 26¾.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 9—11 A. M.—COTTON—The market opens steady; Middling Upland, 11¼d.; Middling Orleans, 11¾d. The sales of the day are estimated at 10,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—Corn, 29s. ℔ quarter for European.

HAVRE, Dec. 9.—Cotton opened firm at 133f. ℔ cwt. for Low Middling afloat.

LONDON, Dec. 9—1 P. M.—United States Five-twenty Bonds 1862, 85¼; 1865, old, 84; 1867, 85¾.

PARIS, Dec. 9.—The Bourse opens firm. Rentes, 72f. 85c.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 9—1 P. M.—PROVISIONS—Pork flat. Lard firm.

ANTWERP, Dec. 9.—Petroleum opened firm yesterday at 7 thalers 6 groats, and closed firm at 7 thalers 9 groats.

HAMBURG, Dec. 9.—Petroleum opened firm yesterday at 15 marc bancos 8 schillings, and closed firm at 15 marc bancos 10 schillings.

PARIS, Dec. 9.—The Bourse closed firm. Rentes, 72f. 90c.

FRANKFORT, Dec. 9.—United States Five-twenty Bonds opened firm at 90¾@90⅝ for the issue of 1862.

ANTWERP, Dec. 9.—Petroleum opened firm and unchanged.

LONDON, Dec. 9—4 P. M.—American Securities are quoted as follows: United States Five-twenties, 1862, 85¼; 1865, old, 84¼; 1867, 85¾.

LONDON, Dec. 9—4:30 P. M.—Consols closed at 92¼ for money and 92¼@92⅜ for the account. United States Five-twenty Bonds, 1862, 85¼; 1865, old, 84¼; 1867, 85¼; Ten-forties, 81¼; Erie Railway Shares, 20¼; Illinois Centrals, 99¾; Atlantic and Great Western, 26¾.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 9—4:30 P. M.—COTTON—The market closed steady. Middling Uplands, 11¾d.; Middling Orleans, 12d. The sales of the day have been 12,000 bales, including 2,000 for speculation and export.

BREADSTUFFS—The market is dull.

LONDON, Dec. 9.—Tallow quiet. Linseed Cakes, £10 15s. ℔ ton for thin oblong for feeding. Sugar quiet, both on the spot and afloat. Refined Petroleum firmer. Turpentine quiet. Calcutta Linseed, 59s.

FRANKFORT, Dec. 9.—United States bonds closed active and firm. Five-twenties 90¾@90⅝.

HAVRE, Dec. 9.—Cotton closed quiet on spot and to arrive.

ANTWERP, Dec. 9.—Petroleum closed firm.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Dec. 9.—EXCHANGE firm at 1-10 premium selling, 1-10 off buying. FLOUR dull at $3 75@$3 87½ for Medium Spring Extras. WHEAT dull and lower; sales of No. 1 at 86c.; No. 2 at 86c.@87c.; in the afternoon dull at 86c. cash and seller December for No. 2. CORN firmer and higher at 75c.@75¼c. for No. 2; in the afternoon dull at 75c. bid for No. 2. OATS dull and firmer, at 40¼c.@41c. cash; 41c. seller this month for No. 2. RYE steady at 74c. for cash; receipts of No. 2. BARLEY firm at 85c. for No. 2. HIGHWINES firm at 95c.@97c. PROVISIONS firm. PORK, $22, seller January and February; $21 25@$21 50 cash. LARD firm and higher at 13¾c. cash; 13c., seller February, for Kettle. Rough Sides, 14½c.; Dry-salted Shoulders, 11¾c. Green HAMS, 15c.@15½c.; Short Rib Middles, 15 days salted, 15c. Dressed HOGS active at $12 25@$12 75 for prime. Live HOGS active and steady at $9 25@$9 75 for Common; $10 05@$11 25 for Extra. CATTLE more active at $4@$4 87 for Common Cows to Light Steers; $5 37@$7 for good shipping. RECEIPTS—5,000 bbls. Flour, 94,000 bushels Wheat, 15,000 bushels Corn, 20,000 bushels Oats, 4,500 bushels Barley, 20,000 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—4,200 bbls. Flour, 4,000 bushels Wheat, 2,500 bushels Corn, 3,800 bushels Oats, 4,200 Hogs.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 9.—TOBACCO steady and unchanged. FLOUR quiet and unchanged. WHEAT easier; No. 2 Red Fall, $1 06@$1 12¾; No. 1 Red Fall, $1 15@$1 20; Choice, $1 25@$1 27¼; No. 1 White, $1 25; Choice, $1 30. CORN dull; Old Yellow, 86c.@90c.; Choice Mixed, 90c.; Fancy White, 92c. OATS firmer at 45¼c.@47½c. in bulk; 52c.@55c. sacked. BARLEY—Nothing doing. RYE dull at 80c. WHISKY firm at $1. PORK unchanged. Dry-salted MEATS quiet at 12¼c.@12¾c. for Shoulders; 16c.@16¼c. for Sides. Sugar-cured HAMS, 21c. LARD—Nothing doing. CANDLE quiet and unchanged. Live HOGS firm at $9 50@$10 25. RECEIPTS—3,500 bbls. Flour, 8,500 bushels Wheat, 2,600 bushels Corn, 6,000 bushels Oats, 4,600 head Hogs.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 9.—FLOUR unchanged. WHEAT quiet and unchanged. CORN unchanged. OATS firm at 53c.@55c. RYE steady and unchanged. BARLEY dull and nominally $1 40 for No. 1 Fall. COTTON firmer; Middling, 22¾c. WHISKY dull at 98c.@$1; sales at 99c. PORK firmer; readable at $20 50, held at $21. Bulk MEATS quiet and unchanged. BACON in moderate jobbing demand at 14¾c. for Shoulders, 17¾c.@18c. for Sides. LARD firm; Steam, 17¾c.@17¾c.; Kettle, 18¼c.@18¾c., generally held 18c.@18¼c. higher. Hogs closed weak, owing to the unfavorable news from other markets and the liberal receipts; receipts, 10,000 head. EXCHANGE steady at 1-10 off buying.

BUFFALO, Dec. 9.—RECEIPTS—2,000 bushels Barley. FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT—Sales 1,000 bushels Nos. 1 and 2 Milwaukee Club at $1 15 and $1 16. CORN quiet; sales 3,000 bushels No. 2 Western, in car lots, at 86c. OATS dull; sales 700 bushels Western at 51c. RYE neglected. BARLEY—7,700 bushels four-rowed Canada at 97½c. in store. HIGHWINES nominal at $1 03. PORK steady at $21 50@$22. LARD steady at 19¼c.

TOLEDO, Dec. 9.—FLOUR inactive. WHEAT dull; Amber, $1 11; No. 1 Red, $1 13¾@$1 14; No. 2 Red, $1 07. CORN dull and nominally lower on Old; No. 2 offered at 90c., with no sales. OATS neglected; No. 1 nominally 53c. Dressed HOGS quiet at $12 75@$13. RECEIPTS—5,000 bushels Wheat, 2,000 bushels Corn, 20,000 bushels Oats, 4,500 bushels Barley, 20,000 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—2,000 bbls. Flour, 4,000 bushels Wheat, 2,500 bushels Corn, 3,800 bushels Oats, 4,200 Hogs.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 9.—TOBACCO—Sales, 46 hhds., as to grades, 2c. for Lugs; 6½@8½c. for Low to Medium Leaf. COTTON quiet. Middling, 23¼c. FLOUR unchanged. WHEAT unchanged. CORN steady at 85c.@70c. OATS steady at 50c. RYE steady at 80c. Live HOGS dull at $9@$10 25 for Light to Extra Heavy. PROVISIONS firmer. MESS PORK, $21 25. BACON—Shoulders, 15c.; Clear Rib Sides, 18¼c.; Clear Sides, 18¾c. Sugar-Cured HAMS, 22½c. Bulk MEATS—Shoulders, 12¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 16¼c.; Clear Sides, 16¾c. LARD, 18¼c. WHISKY firm at 99c.@$1.

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 9.—COTTON closed buoyant at 24c.@24¼c. for Middling; sales, 5,700 bales; receipts, 3,217 bales; exports to Liverpool, 1,116 bales. HAY firm; Western, $30; New-York, $25. PORK, $32 50. SUGAR and MOLASSES active and firm. WHISKY dull and unsettled at $1 05@$1 10. COFFEE steady; Fair, 15c.@15½c.; Prime, 16¼c.@17¼c. Other articles are unchanged. GOLD, 124¾. Sterling EXCHANGE, 133½. New-York Sight EXCHANGE, par @ ¼ ℔ cent. discount. FREIGHTS dull; by sail to Liverpool, ½d.; to Havre, 1c.; by steam to Liverpool, 11-16d.; to New-York, 4c.

ALBANY, Dec. 9.—There was a moderate attendance on 'Change this morning, and the offerings were liberal for the season. Receivers and holders of all kinds of grain were anxious to realize, but buyers were scarce and but few sales were effected. WHEAT without movement. RYE quiet, with buyers for future delivery, at 80c. for State, which is below the opinions of receivers. CORN without movement. BARLEY in fair supply and quiet; sales 1,00 bushels Canada West on private terms. OATS are in good supply and very dull; sellers at 48c. without buyers.

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 9.—FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT heavy at 86¾c. for No. 1; 84c. for No. 2. CORN nominal. OATS quiet at 42¼c. for No. 2. RYE steady at 75c. for No. 1. BARLEY unchanged. Dressed HOGS heavy at $12 50@$13. RECEIPTS—2,000 bbls. Flour; 32,000 bush. Wheat. SHIPMENTS—3,000 bbls. Flour.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Dec. 9.—Spirits of TURPENTINE steady at 40c. RESIN quiet; Strained, $1 55; No. 1, $2@$3 25. Crude TURPENTINE firm at $1 75@$2 90. TAR firm at $2 05. COTTON firm at 23¼c.@23c.

MOBILE, Ala., Dec. 9.—The COTTON market closed firm with a good and general demand; sales 2,300 bales; Middling, 23¼c.@23¾c.; receipts, 933 bales; exports, 40 bales.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Dec. 9.—COTTON closed active at an advance of ¼c.; sales 700 bales; Middling, 23¼c.@23¾c.; receipts, 1,768 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,323 bales.

CLEVELAND, Dec. 9.—WHEAT dull and nominally lower. CORN dull and nominally unchanged. OATS quiet at 51c. for No. 1 State. RYE dull and nominal. BARLEY dull and nominal.

DETROIT, Dec. 9.—FLOUR quiet and unchanged. WHEAT steady at $1 10@$1 11 for No. 1. Dressed HOGS active at 12c.@13c., dividing on 200 lbs.

NORFOLK, Va., Dec. 9.—COTTON closed quiet; receipts, 1,095 bales; exports coastwise, 820 bales; sales, 150 bales; Low Middling, 23¼c.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Dec. 9.—COTTON closed active and firmer; sales, 915 bales; receipts, 1,187 bales; Middling, 23c.@23¼c.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Dec. 9.—COTTON closed firm; receipts, 3,310 bales; exports, 1,625 bales; sales, 600 bales; Middling, 23¼c.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 9.—FLOUR unchanged. WHEAT—Sales of good shipping at $1 52½. LEGAL TENDERS, 81.

[Advertisement.]

THE PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL AND LIFE ILLUSTRATED FOR 1870, S. R. WELLS, Editor, devoted to Ethnology, Physiology, Phrenology, Psychology, Education, Art, Literature, with measures to Reform, Elevate and Improve Mankind Physically and Mentally, contains:

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[Advertisement.]

Fine Silver-plated Ware, elegant designs, suitable for wedding and holiday presents, now offered at retail. J. L. HARLEM & CO., No. 41 Maiden-lane.

Passengers Sailed.

DEC. 9—*In steamship Samaria, for Liverpool.*—A. H. Smith, Chas. A. Kellogg, J. W. Mackenzie, Ed. S. Jones, Hy. Hail, M. Turner, A. Waller, Mrs. E. B. Whitney, Mrs. L. B. Whitney, P. G. Scott, Mrs. R. T. Rodger and 2 children, Joseph Youngs, F. E. Pendergast, W. Mackean, Miss E. Sands, Mrs. Trowbridge, Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Flint, Miss Croes, Mrs. Summers.

Passengers Arrived.

DEC. 9—*In steamship Cuba, from Liverpool.*—Edward Scheilker, W. Satterthwait, T. S. French, S. B. Pell, C. H. Collins, John E. Seager, James French, G. Cunningham, E. Briscoe, Mr. Bullock, H. Stoddard and lady, D. W. Garniss, L. Suydam, Mrs. Jay Cooke, Jay Cooke Jr., Hy. Cooke and 2 sisters, F. Friedman, J. Erdman, Miss Brunnaugh, A. Hutchinson, Mr. Kellock, Captain Biddulph, Edwards, P. Perry, H. M. Baker, Judge L. Birdseye, C. F. Stefain, S. de la Vega, Dr. Belt, Frank Wilson, J. G. Bennett, W. H. James, W. G. Chittick and lady, J. Sherman, R. Alcock, J. Berger, G. Teal.

DEC. 9—*In steamship Virginia, from Liverpool.*—Mr. and Mrs. Scott, Mr. and Mrs. Furness, Mrs. Leeds, Mrs. Illinsworth and child, Mr. and Mrs. Thielan and child, John Bailey, Miss Rebecca Cox, Samuel Burgess, Mr. Schurbach.

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung* and *New Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 7 14 | Sun sets.... 4 22 | Moon sets..11 56

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.12 31 | Gov. Island. 1 20 | Hell Gate.. 2 42

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, Dec. 9.

Cleared.

Steamships Samaria, (Br.,) Martyn, Liverpool, C. G. Francklyn; Weser, (N. G.,) Wenke, Bremen, Oelrichs & Co.; H. Livingston, Cheeseman, Savannah, Livingston, Fox & Co.; Saratoga, Couch, Norfolk, Va., &c., N. L. McCready & Co.; Ashland, Crowell, Wilmington, N. C., James Hand; Nereus, Bearse, Boston, W. P. Clyde; Eagle, Greene, Havana, Atlantic Mail Steamship Co.; Fah Kee, Steele, Hamilton, (Bermuda,) J. Norman, Harvey Howes, Ryder, Charleston, S. C., A. Leary & Co.; Mayflower, Hand, Philadelphia, James Hand; Dirigo, Johnson, Portland, J. F. Ames.

Ships Jovan Thomas, (Port.,) Hendrickson, Oporto, Hagemeyer & Brown; Valparaiso, Manson, San Francisco, Sutro & Co.; Aurora, (Br.,) Utley, Havre, &c., James Edmiston & Co.; Robert C. Winthrop, Stewart, Charleston, Tupper & Beattie.

Bark Josie Nicholas, Nicholas, Cadiz, R. P. Buck & Co.

Brigs Albatross, (Norw.,) Breckwoldt, Vigo, Funch, Edye & Co.; Nellie Clifford, Littlefield, Port-au-Spain, Lunt Bros.

Schooners Kate Wentworth, Adams, Marseilles, Jas. Henry & Co.; J. Freeman, Gibbs, Franklin, La.; Lugano, Johnson, St. Pierre, (Mart.,) Miller & Houghton; S. T. Baker, Davis, Demerara, F. W. Whitney & Co.; Fly, Centre, Philadelphia, N. B. Vondersmith.

Arrived.

Steamship Cuba, (Br.,) Moodie, Liverpool Nov. 27, and Queenstown 28th, with mdse. and 221 passengers to C. G. Francklyn. Dec. 2, lat. 49 09, lon. 32 36, passed a Guion steamer, bound E.; 5th, lat. 45 07, lon. 52 32, passed steamship Java, hence for Liverpool; 6th, lat. 43 35, lon. 56 35, passed a Cunard steamer, bound E.; 8th, 268 miles from Sandy Hook, passed a German steamer, bound E.; same day, 135 miles east from Sandy Hook, passed steamship Scotia, hence for Liverpool.

Steamship Northumbria, (Br.,) Jones, Messina Nov. 8, Palermo 10th, Valencia 15th, and Gibraltar 18th, with fruit, &c., to Henderson Bros. Experienced constant heavy gales from S. W. to N. for past 10 days; Dec. 8, lat. 40 10, lon. 71 17, spoke schr. Hannah Bell, (of New-Haven,) bound N.

Steamship India, (Br.,) Munroe, Glasgow Nov. 26, via Moville 27th, with mdse. and passengers to Henderson Bros. Experienced westerly wind to the eastward of Cape Race; from thence moderate N. W. winds.

Steamship Isaac Bell, Bourne, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Co.

Steamship Brunette, Brooks, Philadelphia, with mdse. and passengers to J. Lorillard.

Steamship Dirigo, Berry, Wilmington, N. C., with naval stores, &c., to J. Hand.

Steamship Dirigo, Johnson, Portland Dec. 6, with mdse. and passengers to J. F. Ames.

Steamship Virginia, (Br.,) Thomas, Liverpool Nov. 24, and Queenstown 25th, with mdse. and 313 passengers to F. W. J. Hurst.

Steamship Valley City, Bedell, Washington and Alexandria, with mdse. and passengers to Phillips & Brown.

Ship Cleopatra, Doane, Manila Aug. 4, with hemp, sugar, &c., to F. Hathaway. Passed Anjier Sept. 9, Cape of Good Hope Oct. 11, and crossed the equator Nov. 8. Has had fine weather almost the entire passage; took a pilot off Barnegat on the 5th, and at 9 A. M. on the 6th, off the Highlands, took a heavy gale from N. N. E., which lasted 18 hours, during which lost mainsail, lower foretopsail, &c., and was driven back as far as Cape May.

Ship Edith, Bairnson, Liverpool Oct. 20, with mdse. to Chas. Carow. Has had moderate weather to the Banks, since heavy westerly gales, during which lost and split sails; Nov. 4, Chas. Wilson, seaman, a native of New-York, died; 10th, on the Grand Banks, spoke fishing schr. Boys, (of Marblehead,) all well.

Brig Philip Larabee, Crowell, Boston 5 ds., in ballast to master.

Schr. N. W. Benedict, Crane, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. J. R. Marshall, Seavey, Calais, with lumber to G. Beardman.

Schr. Ira Lafrenier, Colman, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Wm. Arthur, Andrews, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Lester, Staples, Bangor, with lumber to John Boynton's Son & Co.

Schr. L. B. Wing, Endicott, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Uncas, Morgan, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. D. H. Perry, Baldwin, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Ira L. Howard, Harrington, Portland, with lumber to John Boynton's Son & Co.

Schr. Henry, Merritt, Providence.

Schr. P. J. Saunders, Sullimen, New-Haven.

Schr. Coral, Kent, Hartford.

Schr. Thos. B. Smith, Barrios, New-Bedford.

Schr. Evelyn, Berger, Stamford.

Schr. Leander, Pond, Providence.

Schrs. Frank Herbert, Crowell, Providence.

Schr. Sarah Capen, Boston.

Schr. Deborah Jones, Griffin, New-Haven.

Schr. L. Robinson, Robinson, Providence.

Schr. Susan Scranton, Harvey, New-Haven.

Schr. Daniel Webster, Packer, New-London.

Schr. Henrietta, Ryan, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Wm. Penn, Davis, Middletown, Conn.

Schr. Ira Bliss, Hudson, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. B. P. Pitt, Vail, Riverhead.

Schr. Native, Dehart, Providence.

WIND—At sunset, light, N. W., hazy.

Sailed.

Steamships Weser, for Bremen; Samaria, for Liverpool; Eagle, for Havana; Tybee, for St. Domingo City; Pah Kee, for Bermuda; Herman Livingston, for Savannah; Saragossa, for Charleston; Saratoga, for Richmond.

By Telegraph.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Dec. 9.—Arr. schrs. B. N. Hawkins, from New-York; W. B. Mann, from New-York.

Sld. steamers Magnolia, for New-York; J. W. Everman, for Philadelphia.

HOLMES' HOLE, Dec. 6.—A. M.—Arr. schrs. Lena Hume, Philadelphia, for Boston; Black Bird, (Br.,) New-Bedford, for St. John, N. B.; Maggie P. Smith, Boston, for Philadelphia; Isaac Baker, New-Orleans, for Boston; Old Chad, Rockland, for New-York.

Returned—Brig Crescent, (Br.)

Sld. schr. Webster Barnard.

P. M.—No arrivals.

7th, A. M.—No arrivals.

Sld. schrs. Breese and Maggie P. Smith.

P. M.—No arrivals.

Sld. brig Crescent, (Br.); schr. Isaac Baker.

8th, A. M.—Arr. schrs. Olive, Philadelphia, for Gloucester; Addie F. Stimpson, do., for Nahant; Maggie Cummins, do., for Chebasco; Baltic, Rondout, for Boston; John S. Moulton, Elizabethport, for do.; William Gillum, Middletown, Conn., for do.; John Snow, do., for Shulee, N. S.; Presto, New-York, for Machias; Oceanbee, do., for Portland; T. Benedict, Woodbridge, N. J., for do.; Minetta, Clinton, Conn., for Nantucket.

Sld. bark Jennie Cobb; brig Leona; schrs. Nellie Starr, Daring, (Br.,) A. D. Huddell, Presto, Maggie Cummins, T. A. Dannenbower, and Old Chad.

FORTRESS MONROE, Dec. 9.—Arr. steamer R. M. Malrey, from New-York for Savannah.

Passed in for Richmond—Bark Hume, from New-York.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Dec. 9.—Arr. schrs. Enchantress, from New-York; Enterprise, from St. Augustine; bark Carl George, from Boston.

Sld. steamship General Barns, for New-York.

Marine Disasters.

PORTLAND, Me., Dec. 8.—The schr. Sea Pigeon, of Robbinston, Me., from this port for Boston, loaded with brick, was run into off Wood Island on Tuesday night by the schr. Ann Evans, of Brockville, and had port bow stove in to the waters edge, and received considerable damage to her sails and rigging. The Anna Evens was slightly damaged. The Sea Pigeon returned to this port to-day for repairs.

The schr. Pinta, of and from Lubec for New-York, was run into last night off Cape Elizabeth by an unknown schr., and lost jibboom,